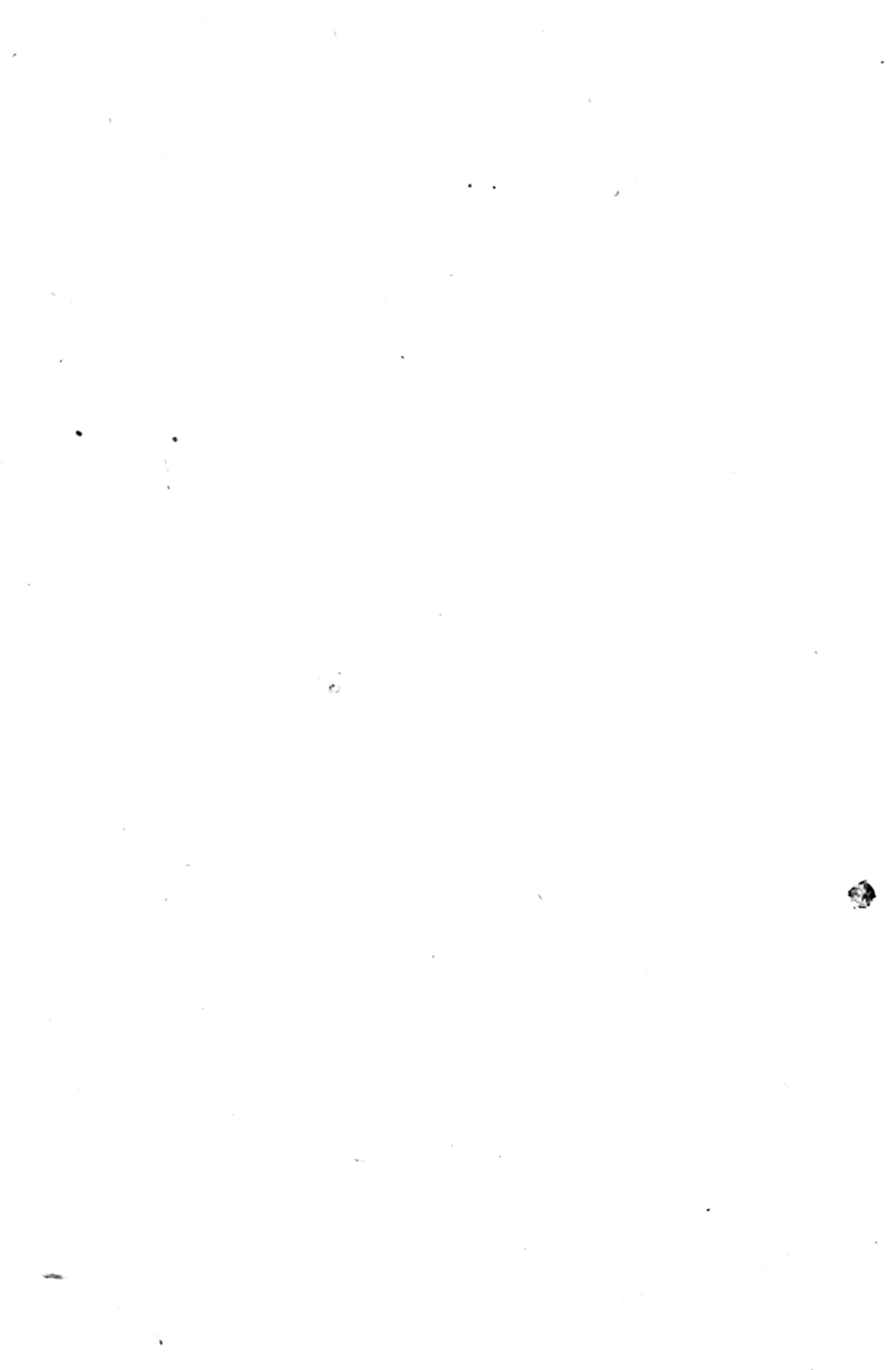




2061

25

H. B. DRAKE

An
Approach to
English Literature
for
students abroad

BOOK ONE

Oxford University Press

21/10/56
acc N: 14819
20-6-56
M
20/6

EXT 01

R 6/1



AN APPROACH
TO ENGLISH LITERATURE
for Students Abroad

BY H. B. DRAKE

BOOK I



London
Oxford University Press
Geoffrey Cumberlege

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI CAPE TOWN IBADAN

Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University



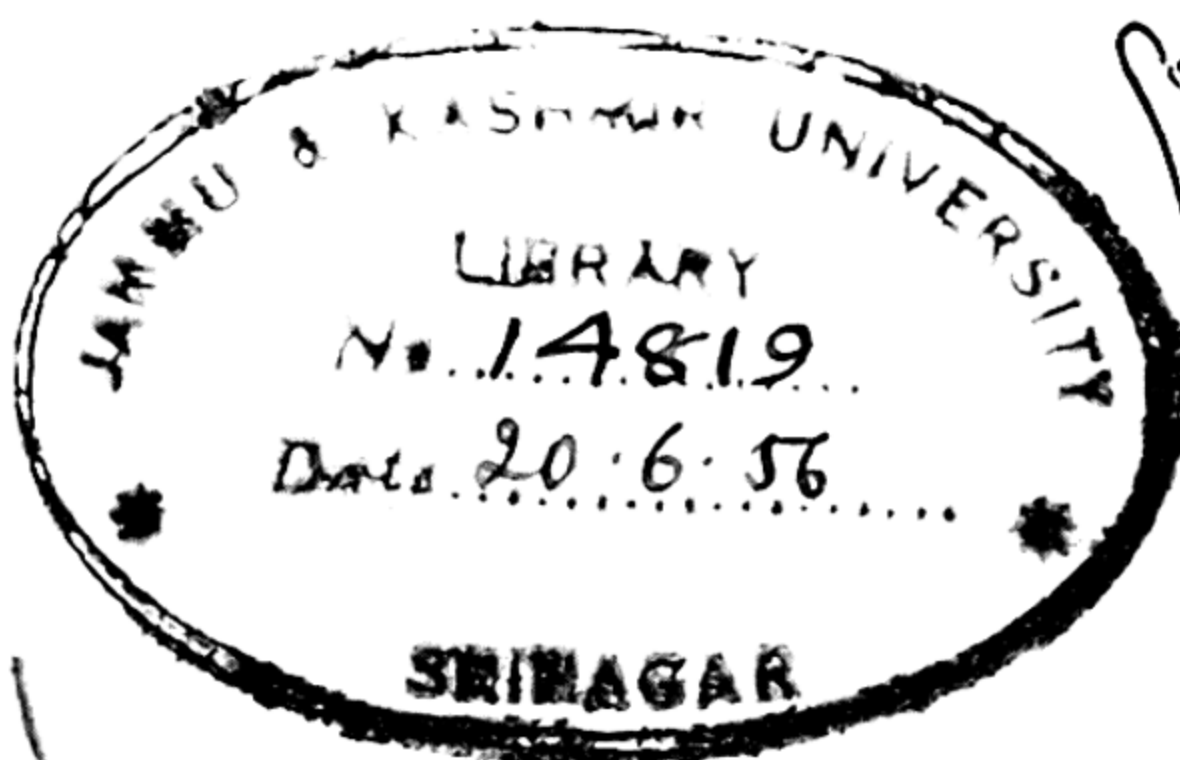
ALLAMA IQBAL LIBRARY



14819

CATALOGUED

*Published 1939
Fifteenth impression 1955*



20.1
D 248A

*Printed in Great Britain by
Butler & Tanner Ltd., Frome and London*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
To the Teacher	v
Abbreviations	xii
Rustum and Zohrab	Lewis Marsh 1
Joan of Arc	Charles Dickens 16
The <i>Hispaniola</i>	Robert Louis Stevenson 31
The Wayside Inn	Charles Reade 49
The Fear of Mad Dogs	Oliver Goldsmith 64
The Road into Andorra	H. B. Drake 72
The Bending of the Bow	Charles G. D. Roberts 88
How a Candle Burns	Michael Faraday 104
Chevy Chase	Old English Ballad 114
Spanish Waters	John Masefield 127
The Golden Journey to Samarkand	James Elroy Flecker 132

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement is due to the following for permission to print adapted versions of copyright matter :

The Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers for *Spanish Waters*, reprinted from *Collected Poems of John Masefield* (London : William Heinemann, Ltd.), by permission of the Author ; also for *The Hispaniola*, from *Treasure Island*, by Robert Louis Stevenson, by permission of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., for *The Bending of the Bow*, from *In the Morning of Time*, by C. G. D. Roberts.

Messrs. Martin Secker & Warburg, Ltd., and Mrs. Flecker, for 52 lines from James Elroy Flecker's *Hassan*.

TO THE TEACHER

THIS series of four books is designed to form an approach to literature in two ways. It is an introduction to a variety of literary forms, and it is also an introduction to a wider vocabulary.

Literature has often been likened to a wonderland. This is true of the literature of one's own country, but the literature of another country is a foreign land as well as a wonderland. The student is like a traveller; but before a man can travel with enjoyment and profit he needs both preparation and experience. First he must understand the language of the people among whom he is to travel. Second, if he is wise, he will, on arriving, find a reliable guide who can point out to him the chief features of distinction and interest. After this he will be equipped to wander by himself and make his own discoveries. In the same way, to appreciate literature, the student must first understand the language of that literature; but he will also do well to find a guide who can indicate to him the principal features to be observed and examined, otherwise he will be bewildered and go astray.

This book, by introducing the student to a number of different kinds of writing, and by increasing his vocabulary, aims at being both guide and interpreter. It is, however, more than this; it is a stage on the way to independence. By following the method employed here, the student will eventually be a master-traveller, free to wander at his will.

Variety of literary forms. For the sake of interest, the passages are all complete in themselves. For the most part, also, they have been taken from standard authors, and so serve as an introduction to actual English literature. More important, they illustrate a number of different kinds of writing to be met with in literature. A glance at the titles will show these different kinds. They are :

Narrative, both direct and dramatic ;

History, real and imaginative ;

Science ;

Travel ;

Essay.

The stress is naturally upon prose, but a little poetry has also been added, all of it narrative in form. This should be a simple, yet useful, introduction to more advanced poetry. The students may learn of rhyme and rhythm ; but, more particularly, of the difference between prose and poetic diction.

Vocabulary. To understand the meanings of words is so obvious a necessity to anyone who wishes to read, that it need not be emphasized. The method of learning the meaning of words, however, is another matter. Moreover, the method must depend on two things : the range of vocabulary required, and the way in which the memory works.

To read an English newspaper or a novel demands a mastery of several thousands of words. This means immediately that the limited vocabulary, which serves for the first few years of English study, will not serve

for wider reading. As we are now concerned primarily with reading, and not with the elements of the language, the problem is—how to acquire most rapidly and most efficiently a vocabulary of the necessary proportions. This series aims at solving that problem by observing the principles which it involves.

These principles are .

1. Words of most frequent use must be learnt first.
2. Words must be acquired a few at a time.
3. Words must be mastered by repetition.
4. Words must be both acquired and mastered, not in isolation, but in association.

These principles are dictated both by common sense, and by the nature of the memory itself. The first three principles need no comment. The fourth may require a certain explanation ; because there are two reasons why words must be learnt, not in lists, but in their context.

The first reason is, that the memory retains by association. A teacher faced by a new class will appreciate this point. To begin with there is nothing to connect the names with the individuals before him. The memory is completely perplexed. But when with familiarity the individuals become distinct characters, the names are readily retained. Also, some of the names will be retained long after the children have grown up and left school, whereas others will lose their identity. This is because some of the children themselves have become associated with a number

of incidents which are impressed upon the memory, whereas others have lived lonely and aloof. It is exactly the same with words, which are also names.

The second reason is, that words and also idioms have not really the precise meanings which dictionaries suggest. It is difficult to define exactly even such words as *house* or *table* ; and abstract words are far more difficult to define. The fact is, that words take shade and colour from their surroundings. To appreciate literature, this shade and colour is as important as the basic meaning of the words. As a result, the more often a word is met with in its context, the richer it becomes in significance. Not only is it enforced upon the memory by repetition, but it grows in connotation and suggestion. As an example, consider the word *word* itself :

What is honour ?—A word !

*A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds.*

Words without thoughts do not to heaven go.

On the word of a gentleman !

In what precise way, then, does this book put these principles into practice ?

It assumes, first of all, that the reader has already mastered a vocabulary of some 1,500 of the most common English words, as taught in the earlier books of modern English Courses based on word-frequency principles, together with the most frequently used word-groups formed by them, and is now ready to begin on some simple passages from standard authors. The passages in Book I introduce the reader to a further

700 words or so, of which about 500 are to be carefully learnt. Thus his vocabulary is brought to about 2,000 words. The new words are all defined within the terms of the original 1,500, and are dealt with in the order of their appearance in the book. They are not defined more than once, but for the convenience of the reader a glossary is provided at the end of the book showing on which pages the definitions occur. Moreover, other books of increasing difficulty will carry the reader's vocabulary up to the stage where he can be left alone to continue his studies of literature with ease and enjoyment. It should be said here, that in order to bring passages from standard authors within the necessary 2,000 word vocabulary they have been specially adapted, with as little alteration as possible of the original author's style.

Exercises have also been added, and these are a particular feature of the book. They should be used wisely and resolutely, like drill. This is not to add to the tedium of language study, which at its best entails a great deal of inevitable drudgery; it is to avoid the tedium by insuring rapid learning. Without the use of these exercises, much of the new material of the book would remain vague and half-assimilated, and some of it would slip from the mind altogether, thus involving dictionary work later on which should not be necessary. With a determined use of these exercises, however, practically everything in the book should be firmly impressed upon the memory.

The exercises are of three kinds:

I *Questions on the text.* These are to make certain that the students have really understood the

passages they have read. They may be used both as oral and as written exercises. Used singly or in groups they could be made subjects for short essays.

II *Exercises on idiom.* English is very idiomatic. Very often, the simpler a passage is the more idiomatic it is. Idiom, however, must be learnt not only for its meaning but in its use. These exercises should be done with continual reference to the text, so that the students may see how the idioms are applied. An idiom may be appropriate in one connexion, and quite inappropriate in another, and an inappropriate idiom may be more serious than an inappropriate word.

III *Exercises on vocabulary.* For the purpose of this book, these are particularly important. Their aim is to fix the new words in the memory by repetition and association; that is, to reinforce by definite drill the aim of the reading itself. To do this, each new word is shown in the fullest connexion possible with (a) words of similar meaning, (b) words of opposite meaning, and (c) words of the same root.

As an example :

Courage.

(a) *Boldness, bravery.*

(b) *Cowardice.*

(c) *Courageous, courageously, encourage, discourage.*

In such association, the single word *courage* is more easily retained. Moreover, it is enforced again upon the mind by similar exercises on the other words in (a), (b) and (c).

Words italicized in the footnotes and in the reference glossary, although necessary to the passages in which they occur, need not be fully mastered at this stage. If they occur again in later books in this series their definitions will be repeated.

Key Questions are also given. These may be used or not according to the teacher's preference. If they are used, they should be well understood before the passages are read, and referred to several times during the reading. Their aim is to focus the attention of the students upon the essential theme of the passage they are about to read.

The final exercises, if carefully worked through, should give both teacher and students a very good idea as to how firmly the new material has been established in the mind.

H. B. DRAKE

ABBREVIATIONS

e.g., for example.

fem., female, feminine.

lit., literally, exactly.

m., male, masculine.

opp., opposite.

poet., poetic (used chiefly in poetry).

sc., scientific.

usu., usual meaning, usual use.

adj., adjective.

adv., adverb.

n., noun.

prep., preposition.

v., verb.

* refers to the picture vocabulary.

† refers to the notes at the end of the extract.

RUSTUM AND ZOHRAB

From *Tales of Foreign Lands* by Lewis Marsh

[Before reading this passage, the student should study the illustrations on page 139.]

LONG ago, there lived in Persia a brave warrior¹ named Rustum, who was dearly loved by his fellow-countrymen for his bold² deeds³ and generous⁴ heart. So wonderful were his deeds, even as a youth,⁵ that all men stood in awe⁶ of him and believed that his strength and courage were more than human. He spent his days wandering about the world in search of adventure,⁷ accompanied⁸ by his horse Rukesh, the most faithful friend a man ever had. Wherever the weak were oppressed,⁹ or the innocent¹⁰ ill-treated,¹¹ there Rustum and his horse would appear, and wrongs would soon be righted, and the evil-doer would be punished for his misdeeds.¹²

Now and again Rustum was recalled¹³ from his wanderings by the Persian emperor,¹⁴ who, but for his assistance, would have been powerless to resist¹⁵ the fierce¹⁶ attacks of the Tartars of Turan, commanded by

¹ warrior *n.* (*poet.*), soldier.

² bold *adj.*, brave, courageous.

³ deed *n.*, action, something done.

⁴ generous *adj.*, giving freely (*opp.* mean).

⁵ youth *n.*, young man (*also* time of life when one is young).

⁶ awe *n.*, respect, fear.

⁷ adventure *n.*, deeds of daring and danger.

⁸ accompany *v.*, go in company of.

⁹ oppress *v.*, treat hardly and cruelly.

¹⁰ innocent *adj.*, doing no wrong (*opp.* guilty).

¹¹ ill-treat *v.*, behave unkindly to.

¹² misdeed *n.*, bad deed.

¹³ recall *v.*, call back, order to return.

¹⁴ emperor *n.*, ruler of an empire.

¹⁵ resist *v.*, stand against, oppose.

¹⁶ fierce *adj.* angry and determined.

their great King Afrasiab. The latter hoped to make himself master of Persia, and to this end† led army after army into that broad land.

Unless led† by their general, the Persian soldiers would flee¹ from before the Tartars; but with Rustum at their head, they drove them back time after time, defeating² them with great bloodshed.³ The battle being won, Rustum would quietly go away, without waiting for honours or rewards,⁴ and continue his lonely⁵ travels through the world.

On one of his lonely journeys, Rustum found himself on the borders⁶ of Turan, and spent the night, as was his custom,⁷ sleeping under the open sky. Early in the morning, his horse awoke him by neighing⁸ in his ear. Rustum sprang to his feet, and seeing a band of Tartar horsemen coming towards him, he made ready his weapons⁹ to defend¹⁰ himself. But, to his surprise, the leader, whose manner and dress showed him to be an important prince, came up to him with respectful greetings.

‘Peace be with you, great Rustum,’ said he. ‘I am the King of Kurdistan, and my chief city is not far distant. Come, I beg you, and be my guest, for it will be a great honour to me to entertain¹¹ a warrior so famous as yourself.’

¹ flee *v.*, run away.

² defeat *v.* and *n.*, beat, conquer, overcome.

³ bloodshed *n.*, flowing of blood.

⁴ reward *n.* and *v.*, something given in payment for service.

⁵ lonely *adj.*, sad at being alone (*être* alone, by himself).

⁶ border *n.*, edge, limit, where one country joins another.

⁷ custom *n.*, habit, use.

⁸ neigh *v.* and *n.*, cry (of a horse).

⁹ weapon *n.*, something used to fight with, *e.g.* spear, sword, gun.

¹⁰ defend *v.*, protect, guard.

¹¹ entertain *v.*, care for and give pleasure to a guest.

Pleased with these friendly words, Rustum accompanied the king to his capital, where a grand¹ feast² was prepared in his honour. After being splendidly entertained, Rustum was led by his host³ to the bed on which he was to rest, and throwing himself upon it he was soon fast asleep.

It was not long, however, before he was awakened by a bright light flashing⁴ in his eyes, and looking up, he saw a beautiful princess standing by his side, followed by a gigantic⁵ slave⁶ who held on high a lamp.

‘Who are you, and what are you doing here?’ he cried.

‘I am the king’s daughter,’ replied the maiden,⁷ ‘and having heard that you were here, I wished to see you before you went away. Now that I have looked upon the greatest of warriors, I can go in peace.’

Rustum thought that he had never seen so beautiful a princess, and on the following day he went to her father, and asked her hand in marriage.[†] The Kurdish king willingly agreed, and shortly afterwards the marriage was performed⁸ amid great rejoicings.⁹

But Rustum’s restless nature gave him no peace, and he was soon out in the great world again, searching for adventures. During his absence a son was born to him, and the mother called the child Zohrab. She feared to tell Rustum that it was a boy, lest he should take the child away from her to train him as a warrior.

¹ grand *adj.*, splendid.

² feast *n.* and *v.*, special meal in honour of some person or occasion.

³ host *n.*, man who entertains a guest (*fem.* hostess).

⁴ flash *v.* and *n.*, shine brightly or suddenly.

⁵ gigantic *adj.*, very big, huge, like a giant.

⁶ slave *n.*, one who is made to work without pay for a master to whom he belongs.

⁷ maid(en) *n.* (*poet.*), girl.

⁸ perform *v.*, do, carry out.

⁹ rejoicing *n.*, actions showing joy.

So she sent a messenger to tell her husband that a daughter had been born, and the messenger returned with Rustum's ring, which he bade¹ her fasten² about the child's neck to bring good fortune.³

Zohrab grew up a strong good-looking boy, fond⁴ of hunting and all manly sports. But there was nothing he loved so much as to listen to tales⁵ of his mighty⁶ father whom he had never seen. His eyes would shine with pride⁷ when he heard of Rustum's deeds of bravery, and would glow⁸ with tenderness⁹ when he was told of Rukesh, his father's faithful horse.

'Oh, that I might† see my father Rustum!' he would cry,† 'and that I might stroke¹⁰ the silky neck of his brave horse!' And his mother would gently reply, 'Some day, my son, you shall see both Rukesh and his lord. Till then, be patient.'

But the day came when Zohrab could wait no longer, and he declared¹¹ that he was going away in search of his father. His mother cried bitterly, but she did not attempt to prevent him. Providing him with a war-horse, and with the finest weapons and armour¹² in the land, she gave her blessing to his adventure, and bade him farewell.

Zohrab proved himself a worthy¹³ son of his great father, and his courageous deeds soon caused his fame

¹ *bade* (*bid*) *v.* (*poet.*), order, command
(also wish, as in 'bid farewell').

² *fasten v.*, fix, tie.

³ *fortune n.*, luck.

⁴ *fond adj.*, with a liking for.

⁵ *tale n.*, story.

⁶ *mighty adj.* (*poet.*), strong, powerful.

⁷ *pride n.*, self-respect, quality of a proud person.

⁸ *glow v. and n.*, shine softly.

⁹ *tenderness n.*, gentleness, softness.

¹⁰ *stroke v.*, rub gently with the hand.

¹¹ *declare v.*, say with determination, promise.

¹² *armour n.*, battle-dress, *e.g.* helmet, breast-plate.

¹³ *worthy adj.*, fit, of worth.

to ring throughout the world. Rustum himself heard of his doings, though he little thought that† it was his own son of whom all men spoke so well. After many adventures, Zohrab joined the army of King Afrasiab, and marched against the Persians, always hoping that he would greet his father one day upon some well-fought field.†

It was not surprising, however, that he and Rustum never met ; for that great warrior, as age crept¹ upon him, grew weary² of fighting and bloodshed, and retired³ to a lordly house which he had built for himself among the mountains, only leaving it on those rare⁴ occasions when he was persuaded⁵ that the emperor could not do without him.

With every battle Zohrab won fresh glory,⁶ until he became the commander of Afrasiab's army. The Tartar king, who knew that he would never make himself master of Persia as long as Rustum was alive, hoped that if Zohrab were kept in ignorance⁷ of his father's appearance, he might one day kill him, unknowingly, in battle. Therefore he gave orders that no man should give Zohrab any information concerning⁸ his father, and that the young warrior's parentage should be kept secret from the Persians. Then Zohrab was sent at the head of a great army into Persia, where he overcame⁹ every general that was sent against him.

¹ creep *v.*, advance slowly (*lit.* on hands and knees).

² weary *adj.*, tired.

³ retire *v.*, go back (*here, special use, stop working when one is old*).

⁴ rare *adj.*, few, not common.

⁵ persuade *v.*, make somebody do something by reasoning with him.

⁶ glory *n.*, fame, honour.

⁷ ignorance *n.*, *opp.* knowledge.

⁸ concerning *prep.*, about.

⁹ overcome *v.*, defeat, conquer, beat.

Upon the defeat of one army after another, the Persian emperor sent in dismay¹ to Rustum, ordering him to come out once more and take the field in defence² of his country. Rustum, however, had no mind to† do so, and it was not until the emperor came to him in person and begged his assistance, that he mounted³ his horse and rode out to take command of the army.

The two opposing armies met on the sands by the river Oxus, the one commanded by the father, the other by the son, though neither knew it. On the glittering⁴ sands they set their camp, and prepared to do battle in the morning. Zohrab slept but little† that night, and as he lay awake, he determined that instead of leading his whole army to battle in the morning, he would challenge⁵ to single combat⁶ the bravest Persian lords, one by one, hoping that among them he might meet his father.

No sooner had the first grey light of morning crept into his tent, than Zohrab sent a messenger to the Persian army bearing his challenge. The Persians received the message with dismay, for they knew no champion⁷ except Rustum who could hope to stand against the might of Zohrab, and they feared that Rustum would be too proud to fight in single combat with any man. So one of the chief officers went to Rustum's tent and told him of this challenge.

¹ dismay *n.* and *v.*, fear, anxiety, trouble.

² defence *n.*, protection.

³ mount *v.*, get on to, rise.

⁴ glitter *v.*, shine brightly.

⁵ challenge *v.* and *n.*, offer to fight, to meet in a trial of strength.

⁶ combat *n.*, fight.

⁷ champion *n.*, man chosen to represent his party or side (*also* the best man at any sport or game).

‘What champion are the Tartars sending against us?’ asked the old warrior.

‘One named Zohrab,’ replied the officer, ‘a warrior of great fame, though no man knows his birth. Still, his strength is like your own, and unless you will help us we shall lose the day.’†

‘I have heard of this young man,’ said Rustum. ‘He is a warrior such as I would be proud to call my son. But I will not fight with him. I am experienced in war, and it would be unworthy of me to fight in single combat with so young a warrior.’

‘Zohrab challenges our bravest lords,’ answered the officer, ‘and if you do not accept, men will say that you fear to risk¹ your reputation² with a younger man.’

‘Why do you say such words?’ cried Rustum angrily. ‘What is one man to me, whether young or old, brave or cowardly³? You shall see if I fear for my good fame. Go, say to the Persian army that I will meet this Zohrab; but, for the sake of my reputation, I will fight unknown, and with no sign upon my armour to show men who I am.’

Then Rustum armed himself in plain steel, and marched from his tent to meet his opponent,⁴ the horse Rukesh following at his heels like a faithful dog. Through the lines of the cheering⁵ Persians he pressed, without a look or a word to any man, and advanced into the open sands between the two armies. There he saw the adventurous⁶ youth who had challenged

¹ risk *v.* and *n.*, put in danger.

² reputation *n.*, fame, other people's opinion of someone.

³ cowardly *adj.*, *opp.* brave.

⁴ opponent *n.*, person against whom one is fighting or playing.

⁵ cheer *v.* and *n.*, shout in joy or praise (*also* comfort).

⁶ adventurous *adj.*, fond of adventure, daring.

him to battle, and looking at his slight form and good-looking face, he was filled with pity¹ for him.

‘Young man,’ he said, ‘it is better to live than to die. I am an experienced soldier, and have fought in many a battle, but no man has ever been able to resist this good right arm of mine. You are but a youth. Why should you rush to your death? Come with me to my distant home, and be as a son to me, to comfort me in my old age.’

When Zohrab saw the mighty form of Rustum and heard his gentle words, his heart was filled with a great hope, and running to meet him, he cried, ‘Are you not Rustum? Oh! speak and tell me, are you not he?’

But Rustum thought he asked this merely to be able to boast² that once he had challenged such a warrior to single combat, so he replied severely, ‘Foolish boy, are you not satisfied to fight with anyone less than Rustum? Well I know that if great Rustum himself stood before you, there would be no more talk of fighting. Either you would yield³ to his mercy, or your bones would lie scattered⁴ on this sandy plain.’

His words were a great disappointment⁵ to Zohrab, whose pride was bitterly wounded.⁶ Angrily he made reply, ‘Do you think to frighten me thus? I am no child to tremble⁷ at fierce words. You are a warrior of proved courage, I know, and your size is greater than my own, but no man can tell to which of us the

¹ pity *n.* and *v.*, sorrow felt for someone.

² boast *v.* and *n.*, speak of one's own deeds with pride.

³ yield *v.*, *opp.* conquer.

⁴ scatter *v.*, throw here and there.

⁵ disappointment *n.*, sorrow at not getting what one had expected or hoped for.

⁶ wound *v.* and *n.*, hurt (*here* hurt in mind).

⁷ tremble *v.*, shake in fear.

victory¹ this day will go. Lay on,[†] and let us see if you are indeed the better man.'

Even as he spoke, Rustum threw at him his spear, which Zohrab, with a quick spring, avoided. Then the young warrior threw in turn, but his weapon was caught on Rustum's shield.* The Persian at once seized² his huge³ club, and struck a mighty blow at his opponent. But again Zohrab sprang aside, and the weight of the club brought Rustum to his knees, where he might easily have been killed by his opponent.

'You strike too hard,' said the latter, as he drew back. 'Rise, and be not angry. I feel no anger when I look upon you, though why, I do not know. Something within me seems to say, "Let there be peace between this man and you!" Old warrior, let us make peace, and plant into the sand our angry spears.'

While he was speaking, Rustum had risen to his feet, trembling with anger. 'Talk not to me of peace,' he cried. 'Before the eyes of the two armies, you have put me to shame with your girl's dancing tricks.⁴ All my pity for you is gone, and I will fight this battle out to the death. Guard yourself, and let me see if you are as quick with your hands as you are with your feet.'

Then the combat began afresh, and the two rushed together with a clash⁵ of shields. Hour after hour they fought, until their armour was pierced⁶ and dented,⁷ and their strength was nearly gone, while

¹ victory *n.*, success (used chiefly of success in war).

² seize *v.*, take hold of roughly or quickly.

³ huge *adj.*, very big.

⁴ trick *n.*, clever action (*usu.* in order to mislead).

⁵ clash *n.* and *v.*, noise of metal striking metal.

⁶ pierce *v.*, make a hole through something with a sharp tool or weapon.

⁷ dent *v.* and *n.*, make a hole or hollow in something but not *through* it.

around them the silent lines of the two armies stood and wondered. At length Zohrab with his sword* struck Rustum's helmet,* cut away its plume,* and dented deep the steel; but the blade¹ broke in his hands like glass, and left him standing with the hilt² alone.

Rustum's eyes glowed with triumph,³ and he shook on high his spear, and shouted, 'Rustum!' Zohrab heard the shout, and drew back in astonishment,⁴ dropping the shield with which he was protecting his breast*. At once Rustum pierced him with his spear, and, wounded to death, the youth fell back and sank⁵ upon the sand.

Then Rustum said with a bitter smile, 'You thought to kill some famous Persian lord to-day, but instead, you yourself lie killed, and by an unknown man.'

'Not so,' said Zohrab. 'Rustum it was who killed me, for that beloved name unnerved⁶ my arm and made me drop my shield. But hear this, fierce man: the mighty Rustum, my own father, whom I have sought⁷ throughout the world, he will avenge⁸ my death and punish you.'

'What talk is this of fathers?' said the warrior. 'The mighty Rustum never had a son. One child alone he had, and that was a girl, who doubtless is now by her mother's side.'

'You are wrong,' said Zohrab, 'the child was a boy. If you seek proof, undo the armour about my neck and

¹ blade *n.*, cutting part of sword or knife.

² *bilt* *n.*, handle of sword or knife.

³ triumph *n.*, success, victory (*also* pride in winning a victory).

⁴ astonishment *n.*, great surprise.

⁵ sank (*sink*) *v.*, be drawn under water (*bere* fall down slowly).

⁶ unnerve *v.*, make weak, take the power or control out of.

⁷ sought (*seek*) *v.* (*poet.*), look for, search.

⁸ avenge *v.*, harm another in return for harm done (*n.* revenge, vengeance).

you will find the ring of Rustum which he bade my mother set there when I was born.'

With hasty¹ fingers Rustum unfastened Zohrab's armour, and there he saw his own ring. He looked and looked† in speechless horror,² and then he burst into a cry of despair³—'My son! my son!'

A dark cloud passed before his eyes, and he sank upon the ground. But Zohrab crawled⁴ to where he lay, and put his arms about his neck, and kissed his lips, and stroked his cheeks to call him back to life.

At length Rustum opened his eyes, but the horror of his deed was too great to bear, and he seized his sword and prepared to kill himself. But Zohrab held his hands, and said gently, 'Stay, father, you must not raise your sword against yourself, for you have still great deeds to do. Come, my hours are numbered; put your arms about me, and call me "son" before I die.'

At his words, Rustum's sorrow burst out in a flood of tears, and his mighty frame shook. He took his dying son in his arms, and his suffering was such that the two armies could not bear to look upon it. Rukesh, the horse, drew near with his head bowed low and his mane⁵ sweeping⁶ the dust. Great tears flowed from his eyes, and he moved his head first to the father and then to the son, as if to ask them what their sorrow could mean.

'Is this, then, Rukesh?' cried Zohrab, as he saw the horse. 'Often, noble Rukesh, has my mother

¹ hasty *adj.*, quick.

² horror *n.*, extreme fear and dismay.

³ despair *n.* and *v.*, hopelessness.

⁴ crawl *v.*, creep, move on hands and knees.

⁵ mane *n.*, long hair on neck of certain animals.

⁶ sweep *v.*, brush.

talked to me of you. She promised me that some day I should look upon your lord and you, but little did she think in what manner it would be.'

Then Rustum cried aloud in his sorrow, and prayed for death to come to him. But Zohrab said in a solemn¹ voice, 'Not yet, my father, not yet, for you must live to do the deeds which I would have done, had I not to die so young. When I am gone, father, leave in peace the great army which follows me. But do not send my body with them. Bury me in the sand, and set at my head a high pillar,² which passing horsemen may see a great way off and say, "There lies Zohrab, the mighty Rustum's son, whom his great father killed, not knowing who he was!"'

Rustum replied in a sorrowful voice, 'As you have said, Zohrab, my son, so shall it be.' Then Zohrab smiled upon his father, and his spirit passed away, leaving the smile upon his lips. And Rustum, in silent sorrow, drew his horseman's cape over his face and sat on the sand by his dead son.

Night came on, and the two armies moved towards their tents to take their evening meal. Lights glowed through the river mists, and a busy noise of voices came from the crowded camps. And in the midst of the lonely waste of sand, great Rustum and his son were left alone.

Adapted.

¹ solemn *a l j.*, serious.

² pillar *n.*, tall stone (*usu.* in a building to support roof; *here* single stone).

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

Rustum and Zohrab did not know they were father and son. How did this affect their fate ?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | 19 | but for : except for, if it had not been for. |
| 2 | 2 | to this end : for this purpose. |
| 2 | 4 | Unless led : Unless they were led. |
| 3 | 19 | asked her hand in marriage : asked for her to be his wife. |
| 4 | 12 | that I might (<i>poet.</i>) : I wish I could. |
| 4 | 13 | he would cry : he used to cry. |
| 5 | 2 | he little thought that : he did not think that. |
| 5 | 7 | field : field of battle, battle. |
| 6 | 5 | had no mind to : did not intend to. |
| 6 | 13 | but little : only a little. |
| 7 | 6 | lose the day : lose the battle. |
| 9 | 1 | Lay on : Strike, begin the fight. |
| 11 | 5 | He looked and looked : He continued to look. |
| 12 | 8 | had I not to die (<i>poet.</i>) : if I had not to die. |

EXERCISES

- A.
1. What sort of life did Rustum live ?
 2. What used Rustum to do after winning a battle ?
 3. How did the King of Kurdistan treat Rustum ?
 4. Why did the princess visit Rustum ?
 5. Why did the princess say her child was a girl ?
 6. Why did Zohrab wish to leave home ?
 7. Why did Afrasiab keep Zohrab ignorant of his parentage ?
 8. How did the Persian lords persuade Rustum to accept Zohrab's challenge ?
 9. What weapons did Rustum and Zohrab use ?
 10. How did Rustum recognize his son ?

B. *Example* : Shine. Flash, glow, glitter.

The sun *shone*.

The sword *flashed*.

The lamp *glowed*.

The sand *glittered*.

In the same way find words similar to the following, and put them into sentences in the past tense :

wander	search	bid	defeat	defend
beg	creep	shake	speak	put

Choose the words from the following list :

crawl	talk	set	overcome	travel
scek	order	conquer	say	tremble
look for	ask	journey	fasten	command
protect	beat	pray		

C. Find other expressions for the words in italics :

1. *If it had not been for* his mother, he would have gone away.
2. Rukesh *went with* Rustum on all his journeys.
3. *While he was away* his wife bore a son.
4. He *used to pass his time* in hunting.
5. He said he was going to *look for* his father.
6. *He didn't think* that his child was a boy.
7. He defeated *army after army*.
8. He *didn't intend to risk* his reputation.
9. He *didn't leave home* now that he was old.
10. He *continued to shout for a long time*.

D. For each word in List I, find a word of opposite meaning in List II :

I	bold	youth	fierce	host	slave
	weary	ignorance	opponent	yield	huge
	mount	hasty	despair		
II	gentle	knowledge	defeat	sink	guest
	cowardly	master	slight	hope	age
	slow	fresh	friend		

E. *Example* : Brave : bravery. Defend : defence.

In the same way give the nouns which are formed from the following words :

bold	generous	innocent	wander	assist
important	greet	entertain	marry	absent
hunt	proud	tender	patient	seek
bless	ignorant	appear	inform	determine
disappoint	astonish	avenge	prove	do
suffer	silent	die	young	resist
lonely	perform	rejoice	persuade	live

JOAN OF ARC

From *A Child's History of England* by Charles Dickens (1812-70)

Joan of Arc (1412-31) lived at a time when the English, with the help of the Duke of Burgundy, were fighting against the French. The English had already conquered a large part of France, and the French were losing hope. Then suddenly Joan of Arc appeared.

IN a far-away village among some wild hills in Lorraine† there lived a countryman whose name was Jacques d'Arc.† He had a daughter, Joan of Arc, who was at this time in her twentieth year. She had been a lonely girl from her childhood; she had often taken care of sheep and cattle for whole days where no human voice was heard; and she had often knelt, for hours together, in the dark empty little village church, looking up at the altar¹ and at the dim² lamp burning before it, until she fancied that she saw shadowy³ figures standing there, and even that she heard them speak to her. The people in that part of France were very ignorant, and they had many fanciful tales to tell about what they had dreamed, and what they saw among the lonely hills when the clouds and the mists were resting on them. So they easily believed that Joan saw strange sights,⁴ and they said among themselves that angels⁵ and spirits talked to her.

At last, Joan told her father that she had one day

¹ altar *n.*, table at end of church on which offerings are placed (*also* stone where animals or human beings used to be killed as offerings).

² dim *adj.*, dull, pale (*also* able to be seen, but not clearly).

³ shadowy *adj.*, dim, not clear.

⁴ sight *n.*, something seen (*also* power of seeing).

⁵ angel *n.*, heavenly messenger.

been surprised by a great unearthly light, and had afterwards heard a solemn voice, which said it was Saint¹ Michael's† voice, telling her that she was to go and help the Dauphin.† Soon after this (she said), Saint Catherine and Saint Margaret had appeared to her with glittering crowns* upon their heads, and had encouraged her to be virtuous² and bold. These visions³ had returned sometimes ; but the voices very often ; and the voices always said, ' Joan, you are appointed by Heaven to go and help the Dauphin ! ' She almost always heard them while the church bells were ringing.

Her father, somewhat wiser than his neighbours,⁴ said, ' I tell you, Joan, it is your fancy. You had better have† a kind husband to take care of you, girl, and work to employ your mind ! ' But Joan told him in reply that she had taken a vow⁵ never to have a husband, and that she must go as Heaven directed her, to help the Dauphin.

It happened, unfortunately for her father's persuasions, and most unfortunately for the poor girl, too, that a party of the Dauphin's enemies found their way into the village while Joan's mind was in this state, and burnt the church, and drove out the people. The cruelties she saw done touched Joan's heart, and made her worse. She said that the voices and the figures were now continually with her ; that they told her she was the girl who, according to an old prophecy,⁶

¹ saint *n.*, holy person.

² virtuous *adj.*, behaving with goodness (*n.*, virtue).

³ vision *n.*, fanciful or dreamlike appearance.

⁴ neighbour *n.*, person living near.

⁵ vow *n.* and *v.*, solemn promise.

⁶ prophecy *n.*, declaration beforehand of something which will happen in the future (*v.*, prophesy).

was to deliver France ; and she must go and help the Dauphin, and must remain with him until he should be crowned at Rheims† ; and that she must travel a long way to a certain lord named Baudricourt, who could and would bring her into the Dauphin's presence.

As her father still said, ' I tell you, Joan, it is your fancy,' she set off to find this lord, accompanied by an uncle, a poor village cart-maker, who believed in the reality of her visions. They travelled a long way and went on and on, over a rough country, full of the Duke¹ of Burgundy's† men, and of all kinds of thieves² and robbers,³ until they came to where this lord was.

When his servants told him that there was a poor country girl named Joan of Arc, accompanied by nobody except an old village cart-maker, who wished to see him because she was commanded to help the Dauphin and save France, Baudricourt burst out laughing, and told them to send the girl away. But he soon heard so much about her praying in the churches, and seeing visions, and doing harm to no one, that he sent for her, and questioned her. He thought it worth while to send her on to the town of Chinon, where the Dauphin was. So he bought her a horse and a sword, and gave her two officers to guide her. As the voices had told Joan that she was to wear a man's dress, she now put one on, and hung her sword at her side, and bound⁴ spurs* to her heels,* and mounted her horse and rode away with her two companions.⁵ As for her uncle, he stood staring⁶ at

¹ *Duke n.*, lord, nobleman.

² *thief n.*, person who steals (or robs).

³ *robber n.*, thief.

⁴ *bound (bind) v.*, tie, fix.

⁵ *companion n.*, friend, someone who accompanies.

⁶ *stare v. and n.*, look fixedly.

his niece¹ in wonder till she was out of sight—as well he might—and then went home again. The best place, too.

Joan and her two companions rode on and on,† until they came to Chinon, where she was, after some hesitation,² admitted into the Dauphin's presence. Picking³ him out immediately from all his court, she told him that she came commanded by Heaven to defeat his enemies and lead him to be crowned at Rheims. She also told him (or he pretended so afterwards, to make the greater effect upon his soldiers) a number of his secrets known only to himself, and, further, she said there was an old, old sword, in the cathedral⁴ of Saint Catherine at Fierbois, marked with five old crosses on the blade, which Saint Catherine had ordered her to wear.

Now, nobody knew anything about this old, old sword, but when the cathedral was examined—which was immediately done—there, sure enough, the sword was found! The Dauphin then required a number of priests⁵ and bishops⁶ to give him their opinion whether the girl got her power from good spirits or from evil spirits. About this they held very long discussions, but at last they agreed that Joan of Arc was inspired⁷ from Heaven. This wonderful event put new heart into† the Dauphin's soldiers when they heard of it, and discouraged the English army, who took Joan for a witch.⁸

¹ niece, nephew *n.*, *opp.* aunt, uncle.

² hesitation *n.*, delay owing to doubt.

³ pick *v.*, choose, point out.

⁴ cathedral *n.*, big church.

⁵ priest *n.*, minister of religion.

1—2

⁶ bishop *n.*, church official in charge of priests.

⁷ inspire *v.*, direct, fill with power.

⁸ witch *n.*, woman who is supposed to get power from evil spirits.

So Joan mounted her horse again, and again rode on and on, until she came to Orleans.† But she rode now as no country girl had ever ridden before. She rode upon a white war-horse, and in glittering armour ; with the old, old sword from the cathedral newly polished¹ in her belt ; with a white flag carried before her, upon which were a picture of God, and the words JESUS MARIA. In this splendid state, at the head of a great number of soldiers taking provisions² of all kinds for the starving³ people of Orleans, she appeared before that besieged⁴ city.

When the people on the walls saw her, they cried out, ‘ The Maid is come ! The Maid of the prophecy is come to deliver us ! ’ And this, and the sight of the Maid fighting at the head of her men, made the French so bold, and made the English so frightened, that the English line of forts⁵ was soon broken, the soldiers and provisions were got into the town, and Orleans was saved.

Joan, who was after this called the Maid of Orleans, remained inside the walls for a few days, and caused letters to be thrown over, ordering Lord Suffolk and his Englishmen to go away from the town according to the will of Heaven. As the English general absolutely⁶ refused to believe that Joan knew anything about the will of Heaven (which did not satisfy his soldiers, for they foolishly said that if she were not inspired she was a witch, and it was of no use to fight

¹ polish *v.* and *n.*, make bright.

² provisions *n.*, supplies, *e.g.* food.

³ starve *v.*, (cause to) suffer from hunger.

⁴ besiege *v.*, encircle a town and starve

the people by preventing them from receiving supplies (*n.*, siege).

⁵ fort *n.*, strongly protected position (*also* fortress, fortification).

⁶ absolutely *adv.*, completely, entirely.

against a witch), she mounted her white war-horse again, and ordered her white flag to advance.

The besiegers held the bridge, and some strong towers upon the bridge; and here the Maid of Orleans attacked them. The fight was fourteen hours long. She set up a ladder* with her own hands, and mounted a tower wall, but was struck by an English arrow* in the neck, and fell into the trench.¹ She was carried away, and the arrow was taken out. She screamed² and cried with the pain, as any other girl might have done; but presently she said that the voices were speaking to her and calming³ her to rest. After a while she got up, and was again in the front of the fight. When the English, who had seen her fall and supposed her dead, saw this, they were troubled with the strangest fears, and some of them cried out that they could see Saint Michael on a white horse (probably Joan herself) fighting for the French. They lost the bridge, and lost the towers, and next day they set their line of forts on fire, and left the place.

But as Lord Suffolk himself retired no farther than the town of Jargeau, which was only a few miles off, the Maid of Orleans besieged him there, and he was taken prisoner. As the white flag was rising above the wall, she was struck upon the head with a stone, and was again knocked⁴ into the ditch; but she only cried out the more as she lay there, 'On, on, my countrymen! And fear nothing, for the Lord has delivered⁵ them into our hands!' After this new

¹ *trench* *n.*, long narrow hole dug by soldiers.

² *scream* *v.* and *n.*, cry with a piercing voice in pain or anger.

³ *calm*, *v.*, *n.* and *adj.*, make quiet.

⁴ *knock* *v.* and *n.*, strike.

⁵ *deliver* *v.*, *here* give, hand over (*usu.* save).

success of the Maid's, several other forts and places which had up to now held out against the Dauphin were delivered up without a battle ; and at Patay she defeated the remainder of the English army, and set up her victorious white flag on a field where twelve hundred Englishmen lay dead.

She now urged the Dauphin (who always kept out of the way when there was any fighting) to proceed to Rheims, as the first part of her work was done ; and to complete the whole by being crowned there. The Dauphin was in no particular hurry to do this, as Rheims was a long way off, and the English and the Duke of Burgundy were still strong in the country through which the road lay. However, they set out, with ten thousand men, and again the Maid of Orleans rode on and on, upon her white war-horse, and in her shining armour. Whenever they came to a town which yielded easily, the soldiers believed in her ; but whenever they came to a town which gave them any trouble, they began to complain¹ that she was a pretender. This was particularly so at Troyes, which yielded at last, however, through the persuasion of a certain Richard, a priest of the place.

So, at last, by continually riding on and on, the Maid of Orleans, and the Dauphin, and the ten thousand sometimes believing and sometimes unbelieving men, came to Rheims. And in the great cathedral of Rheims, the Dauphin actually was crowned Charles the Seventh in a great meeting of the people. Then the Maid, who with her white flag stood beside the King in that hour of his triumph,

¹ complain v., say that one is displeased about someone or something.

knelt down at his feet, and said with tears that what she had been inspired to do was done, and that the only reward she asked for was that she should now have leave to go back to her distant home, and her unbelieving father, and her first simple companion the village cart-maker. But the King said, 'No!' and made her and her family as noble as a King could,[†] and settled upon her the income¹ of a Count.²

Ah! happy had it been[†] for the Maid of Orleans if she had put on again her country dress that day, and had gone home to the little church and the wild hills, and had forgotten all these things, and had been a good man's wife, and had heard no stranger voices than the voices of little children!

It was not to be, and she continued helping the King (she did a world for him,[†] with the support of Richard), and trying to improve the lives of the coarse³ soldiers, and leading a religious and a modest⁴ life herself, beyond any doubt. Still, many times she prayed the King to let her go home; and once she even took off her bright armour and hung it up in a church, meaning never to wear it more. But the King always won her back again—while she was of any use to him—and so she went on and on, to her doom.⁵

When the Duke of Bedford, who was a very able man, began to be active for England, and, by bringing the war back into France and by holding the Duke of Burgundy to his promise, to trouble and disturb⁶

¹ income *n.*, money which a person receives in any way, *e.g.* from his business, as pay, *etc.*

² Count *n.*, lord, nobleman.

³ coarse *adj.*, rough.

⁴ modest *adj.*, avoiding notice, simple, not proud.

⁵ doom *n.*, fate, death, evil end.

⁶ disturb *v.*, trouble, upset, annoy.

Charles very much, Charles sometimes asked the Maid of Orleans what the voices said about it. But the voices had become (very like ordinary voices in troubled times) uncertain and confused,¹ so that now they said one thing, and now another, and the Maid lost credit every day. Charles marched on Paris, which was opposed to him, and attacked the district of Saint Honoré. In this fight, being again struck down into the ditch, she was deserted² by the whole army. She lay without help among a heap of dead, and crawled out as well as she could. Then some of her believers went over to an opposition Maid, Catherine of La Rochelle, who said she was inspired to tell where there were treasures of buried money—though she never did—and then Joan accidentally broke the old, old sword, and others said that her power was broken with it. At last, at the siege³ of Compiègne, held by the Duke of Burgundy, where she did brave service, she was basely⁴ left in a retreat,⁵ though facing about and fighting to the last; and a soldier pulled her off her horse.

Oh, the uproar⁶ that was made, and the thanksgivings that were sung, about the capture⁷ of this one poor country-girl! Oh, the way in which people demanded that she must be tried for witchcraft⁸ and heresy,⁹ and anything else you like, by the Inquisitor-General† of France, and by this great man, and by that great man, until it is tiring to think of! She was

¹ confuse *v.*, mix up, make uncertain.

² deser-t *v.*, leave behind.

³ siege *n.*, action of besieging.

⁴ basely *adv.*, in a cowardly or evil manner.

⁵ retreat *n.* and *v.*, retirement of an army.

⁶ uproar *n.*, excited noise.

⁷ capture *n.* and *v.*, taking as prisoner.

⁸ witchcraft *n.*, the practice of a witch.

⁹ heresy *n.*, wrong beliefs.

bought at last by the Bishop of Beauvais for ten thousand francs, and was shut up in her narrow prison; plain Joan of Arc again, and Maid of Orleans no more.

I should never finish if I were to tell you how they had Joan out to examine her, and cross-examine her, and re-examine her; and worry her into saying anything and everything. Sixteen times she was brought out and shut up again, and worried, and entrapped,¹ and argued² with, until she was heart-sick of the business. On the last occasion of this kind she was brought into a burial-place at Rouen, set ready with a scaffold,³ and a stake⁴ and fire-wood, and the executioner,⁵ and a pulpit⁶ with a priest there, and an awful⁷ sermon⁸ ready. It is very touching† to know that even in that situation⁹ the poor girl honoured the cowardly King who had so used her for his purposes and had so deserted her; and that while she had taken no notice of the shame heaped upon herself, she spoke out courageously for him.

It was natural in one so young to hold to life. To save her life, she signed a declaration¹⁰ prepared for her—signed it with a cross, for she couldn't write—that her visions and voices had come from the evil one. Upon declaring this, and promising that she would never wear a man's dress in future, she was condemned¹¹

¹ *entrap* *v.*, catch by a trick (*n.*, trap).

² *argue* *v.*, discuss warmly.

³ *scaffold* *n.*, raised place, built of wood, where people are put to death.

⁴ *stake* *n.*, large piece of wood to which a person was tied to be burnt to death.

⁵ *executioner* *n.*, man who puts people to death.

⁶ *pulpit* *n.*, raised place from which a man preaches (*usu.* in church).

⁷ *awful* *adj.*, terrible.

⁸ *sermon* *n.*, preaching.

⁹ *situation* *n.*, position, condition.

¹⁰ *declaration* *n.*, statement.

¹¹ *condemn* *v.*, order to be punished.

to imprisonment for life, 'on the bread of sorrow and the water of affliction¹'.

However, on the bread of sorrow and the water of affliction, the visions and the voices soon returned. It was not only got out of Joan that she considered herself inspired again, but she was taken in a man's dress, which had been left—to entrap her—in her prison, and which she put on when she was alone; perhaps in remembrance of her past glories, perhaps because the voices told her. For this return to witchcraft and heresy and anything else you like, she was condemned to be burnt to death. In the marketplace of Rouen, in the ugly dress which the priests had invented for such occasions; with priests and bishops sitting around looking on, though some in pity went away, unable to bear the shameful scene; this screaming girl—last seen amid² the smoke and fire, holding a cross between her hands; last heard calling on Christ—was burnt to ashes.³ They threw her ashes into the river Seine†; but they will rise against her murderers⁴ on the last day.†

From the moment of her capture, neither the French King nor a single man in all his court did anything to save her. It is no defence of them that they may have never really believed in her, or that they may have won her victories by their skill⁵ and bravery. The more they pretended to believe in her, the more they had caused her to believe in herself; and she had always been true to them, always brave,

¹ *affliction* *n.*, pain.

² *amid* *prep.* (*poet.*), among, in the middle of.

³ *ash(es)* *n.*, the dusty remains of something that has been burnt.

⁴ *murderer* *n.*, person who kills unjustly.

⁵ *skill* *n.*, cleverness.

always nobly devoted.¹ But it is no wonder that they, who were in all things false² to themselves, false to one another, false to their country, false to Heaven, false to Earth, should turn in ingratitude³ from a helpless village girl.

In the beautiful old town of Rouen, where weeds⁴ and grass grow high on the cathedral towers, and the ancient streets are still warm in the blessed sunlight though the priestly fires that once burnt horribly⁵ upon them have long grown cold, there is a statue⁶ of Joan of Arc, in the scene of her last suffering, the square to which she has given its present name.

Adapted.

¹ devoted *adj.*, faithful.

⁴ weed *n.*, wild plant.

² false *adj.*, untrue.

⁵ horribly *adv.*, terribly, causing fear or horror.

³ ingratitude *n.*, feeling and showing no thanks for people's services.

⁶ statue *n.*, large model of a person put up in memory of him.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

Why did the French at first follow Joan of Arc and then turn against her?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 16 | 7 | Lorraine: district in the north-east of France. |
| 16 | 9 | d'Arc: French for 'of Arc'. The surname of Joan's family. |
| 17 | 3 | Saint Michael, <i>etc.</i> : in the Christian Church, people who have lived very holy lives are called 'saints' after their death. It is believed that they have power to help the living and to answer prayer. Joan of Arc is now Saint Joan. |
| 17 | 4 | Dauphin: the title of the heir to the French throne. There was no actual king at this time because Charles, who had succeeded to the throne, had not yet been crowned. |
| 17 | 14 | You had better have: It would be better if you had. |
| 18 | 3 | Rheims: city in north-east of France where the French kings were crowned. Charles was not crowned because to reach Rheims he would have to go through country which was held by his enemies. |

PAGE LINE

- 18 11 Duke of Burgundy : Burgundy is now a district to the east of France. At this time it was a separate dukedom, though the Duke was supposed to be a subject of the French king.
- 19 4 rode on and on : continued to ride.
- 19 25 put new heart into : encouraged to new effort, heartened.
- 20 2 Orleans: an important city to the north of France, at this time being besieged by the English.
- 23 7 made her family as noble as a king could: gave her family a noble title, the position of Counts.
- 23 9 happy had it been (*poet.*) : it would have been happy.
- 23 16 she did a world for him : she did a great deal for him.
- 24 26 Inquisitor-General : Chief Inquisitor. An inquisitor was a man who enquired into the beliefs of people to make sure that they believed the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Heretics (people who held different beliefs) were burnt.
- 25 15 touching : *here means* sad, causing pity.
- 26 20 Seine : river in France on which Paris stands.
- 26 21 the last day : it is a Christian belief that the world will some day come to an end, and that then the dead will rise to be judged according to the life they led. Sometimes called 'Judgement Day'.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. What was happening in France when Joan of Arc appeared ?
2. What kind of girl was Joan ?
3. What made Joan decide to go and find the Dauphin ?
4. What signs did Joan show to prove to the Dauphin that she had been sent to help him ?
5. How did Joan dress and arm herself ?
6. What happened at Orleans ?
7. How did the Dauphin treat Joan ?
8. Why did the French soldiers believe in Joan ?
9. Why was Joan condemned to be burnt ?
10. Charles Dickens appears not to have believed in Joan's visions and voices. What is your own opinion ?

B. *Example* : Soldier : A soldier is a man who fights.

In the same way make up simple sentences describing the following :

village	countryman (country-girl)	neighbour
enemy	thief (robber)	servant
sword	companion	secret
city	town	bridge
arrow	prison	battle
family	armour	treasure
market	fire	weed
(-place)		

C. *Example* : They would *be very likely to* have.

They would *probably* have.

In the same way find single words to express the phrases in italics :

1. Accompanied by *nobody except* her uncle.
2. The voices told her she *was to* go and help the Dauphin.
3. This event *put new heart into* the soldiers.
4. *A great number of* soldiers.
5. It was *of no use* to fight against a witch.
6. *After a while* she got up.
7. The city *held out against* the Dauphin.
8. The king kept her while she was *of use* to him.
9. *From the moment of* her capture.
10. The fight *was* fourteen hours *long*.

D. *Example* : Victory : victorious.

In the same way give the adjectives which are formed from the following nouns :

courage	fancy	dream	earth	virtue
doubt	fortune	harm	fool	pain
success	trouble	triumph	religion	use
occasion	coward	sorrow	nature	pity
fire	horror	priest	fame	accident

E. For each word in List I, find a word of similar meaning in List II :

I	far-away	dark	cloud	fancy	reply
	vow	state	deliver	lord	reality
	coarse	thief	wish	pray	guide
	wonder	sure	opinion	discuss	speech
	event	correct	hungry	sight	satisfy
	absolutely	scream	trouble	retire	knock
	proceed	ordinary	uproar	brave	sorrow
II	mist	condition	nobleman	beg	certain
	astonishment	language	right	distant	save
	imagination	rough	robber	belief	want
	happening	starving	direct	promise	truth
	appearance	content	strike	shadowy	cry
	suffering	noise	retreat	answer	go
	completely	usual	disturb	bold	argue

THE *HISPANIOLA*

From *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-94)

Jim Hawkins, a boy, was one of a company who sailed in the *Hispaniola* in search of buried treasure. On reaching the island the crew¹ mutinied² and captured the ship, hoping to find the treasure themselves and sail home with it. The captain and his party meanwhile defended themselves from the mutineers in a little fortification which they found on the island. One night Jim Hawkins slipped away, and finding a little boat rowed out to the *Hispaniola* which was anchored* off shore. There were only two men on board*, Israel Hands and O'Brien, and they were quarrelling³ violently⁴. Jim cut the anchor-rope and let the ship float⁵ out to sea. He himself, however, was unable to return to the island as the tide was too strong for him. All night he was on the water, but in the morning he saw the *Hispaniola* quite near to him. It seemed to be sailing very curiously⁶ as though it was out of control. Suddenly it rushed towards him, and crashed⁷ into his boat; but just in time he caught at the bowsprit* of the *Hispaniola* and swung⁸ himself on board.

[Before reading the following passage, the student should study the diagram and sea-terms on page 140.]

I LOST no time, but crawled along and fell head-first on the deck.⁹ The main-sail* hid from me a certain part of the afterdeck.* Not a soul† was to be seen. The boards, which had not been cleaned since the mutiny, bore the print of many feet; and an empty bottle, broken by the neck, rolled to and fro like a

¹ crew *n.*, men who work on a ship.

² mutiny *v.* and *n.*, rise against one's commanding officers.

³ quarrel *v.* and *n.*, argue angrily.

⁴ violent *adj.*, wild, rough, with force.

⁵ float *v.*, rest, or move gently, on surface of water (*opp.* sink).

⁶ curious *adj.*, strange, unusual.

⁷ crash *v.* and *n.*, strike violently, usually causing breakage.

⁸ swung (swing) *v.*, move backwards and forwards as though on the end of a rope.

⁹ deck *n.*, floor of a ship.

living thing. Suddenly the main-boom* swung in-board,* and showed me the lee* afterdeck.

There were the two watchmen, sure enough: O'Brien on his back, as stiff¹ as a post, with his arms stretched out like those of a cross, and his teeth showing through his open lips; Israel Hands leaning against the bulwarks,* his chin* on his breast, his hands lying open before him on the deck, his face as white, under its sunburn, as a tallow² candle.³

At the same time, I observed around both of them splashes of dark blood upon the boards, and began to feel sure that they had killed each other in their drunken anger.

While I was thus looking and wondering, in a calm moment, when the ship was still, Israel Hands turned partly round, and with a low groan⁴ twisted⁵ himself about. The groan, which told of pain and deadly weakness, and the way in which his jaw⁶ hung open, went right to my heart. But when I remembered all that had happened, all pity left me.

I walked aft* until I reached the main-mast.*

'I've come aboard,* Mr Hands,' I said mockingly.⁷

He rolled his eyes round heavily; but he was too weak to express⁸ surprise. All he could do was to mutter⁹ one word, 'Brandy!'¹⁰

¹ stiff *adj.*, not easily bent.

² *tallow n.*, a kind of fat, yellowish in colour.

³ candle *n.*, object made of wax or tallow used for giving light (*see How a Candle Burns*, p. 104).

⁴ groan *n.* and *v.*, low sound made when in pain.

⁵ twist *v.* and *n.*, turn something round quickly or violently, wind round (*e.g.* a piece of rope).

⁶ jaw(s) *n.*, bones in which the teeth are set.

⁷ mock *v.*, make fun of, laugh at.

⁸ express *v.*, put into words.

⁹ mutter *v.*, speak in a low voice.

¹⁰ *brandy n.*, a strong drink, spirit.

It seemed to me that there was no time to lose ; and, avoiding the boom as it once more swung across the deck, I slipped down into the cabin.¹

It was such a scene of confusion as you can hardly fancy. All the locked² places had been broken open in search of the map.† The floor was thick with mud where the mutineers had sat down to drink or discuss their plans after wading³ in the marshes⁴ round their camp. Dozens of empty bottles knocked together in corners to the rolling of the ship. One of the doctor's medical⁵ books lay open on the table, half of the leaves torn out, I suppose for pipe-lights. In the midst of all this the lamp still threw a smoky glow.

I went into the cellar⁶ ; all the barrels were gone, and of bottles a most surprising number had been drunk out and thrown away. Certainly, since the mutiny began, not a man of them could ever have been sober.⁷

Searching about, I found a bottle with some brandy left, for Hands ; and for myself I hunted out some biscuits,⁸ a great bunch of fruit, and a piece of cheese.⁹ With these I came on deck, put down my own supply behind the tiller,* and well out of Hands's reach, went forward* to the water barrel, and had a good deep drink of water, and then, and not till then, gave Hands the brandy.

¹ cabin *n.*, room in a ship (*bere* officers' room in stern of ship).

² lock *v.* and *n.*, shut with a key.

³ wade *v.*, walk with difficulty through mud or water too deep to allow the feet to come above the surface.

⁴ marsh *n.*, continually wet and muddy land.

⁵ medical *adj.*, about medicine.

⁶ cellar *n.*, room (or cabin) where wine is kept (in a house, room below the level of the ground).

⁷ sober *adj.*, *opp.* drunk.

⁸ biscuit *n.*, food made chiefly of flour and water, small in size, cooked hard.

⁹ cheese *n.*, food made from milk, harder than butter and with sour taste.

He must have drunk a quarter of the bottle before he took it from his mouth.

‘Ay,’ said he, ‘by thunder,[†] but I wanted some of that!’

I had sat down already in my own corner and begun to eat.

‘Much hurt?’ I asked him. He groaned.

‘Well,’ said I, ‘I’ve come aboard to take possession of this ship, Mr Hands; and you’ll please regard me as your captain until further notice.’

He looked at me sourly enough, but said nothing. Some of the colour had come back into his face, though he still looked very sick.

‘By the by,’[†] I continued, ‘I can’t have these colours,¹ Mr Hands; and by your leave I’ll strike^{2†} them. Better none than these.’

And, again avoiding the boom, I ran to the colour lines,³ pulled down their cursed⁴ black flag,[†] and threw it overboard.*

‘God save the King!’ said I, waving my cap; ‘and there’s an end to Captain Silver!’

He watched me closely and cunningly,⁵ his chin all the while on his breast.

‘I fancy,’ he said at last, ‘I fancy, Captain Hawkins, you’ll want to get ashore now. Suppose we talk.’

‘Why, yes,’ said I, ‘with all my heart, Mr Hands. Speak on.’ And I went back to my meal with a good appetite.^{6†}

¹ *colours n., here flag.*

² *strike v., here sea-term for ‘pull down’.*

³ *lines n., here ropes.*

⁴ *cursed adj., evil.*

⁵ *cunning adj., very clever, tricky (here with an evil watchfulness).*

⁶ *appetite n., readiness to eat.*

‘This man,’ he began, pointing weakly at the dead body of O’Brien, ‘this man and I got the sails on her, meaning to sail her back. Well, *he’s* dead now, he is; and who’s to sail the ship, I don’t see. Unless I tell you what to do, you’re not that man, as far as I can tell. Now, look here, you give me food and drink, and I’ll tell you how to sail her; and that’s about square all round,† I take it.’

‘I’ll tell you one thing,’ said I; ‘I’m not going back to Captain Kidd’s anchorage.¹ I mean to get into North Inlet,² and beach³ her quietly there.’

We struck our bargain† on the spot.† In three minutes I had the *Hispaniola* sailing easily before the wind along the coast of Treasure Island.

Then I secured the tiller and went below to my own chest,⁴ where I got a soft silk handkerchief⁵ of my mother’s. With this, and with my help, Hands bound up the great bleeding⁶ stab⁷ he had received in the leg, and after he had eaten a little and swallowed⁸ another mouthful of the brandy, he began to pick† up, sat up straighter, spoke louder and clearer, and looked in every way another man.†

I was very proud of my new command, and pleased with the bright, sunshiny weather and these different views of the coast. I had now plenty of water and

¹ anchorage *n.*, place protected from rough sea and with water shallow enough for a ship to rest at anchor.

² inlet *n.*, opening into the shore, *e.g.* mouth of a river.

³ beach *v.* and *n.*, draw on to the beach (shore).

⁴ chest *n.*, large box.

⁵ handkerchief *n.*, little cloth used for wiping (drying, cleaning) the eyes and nose.

⁶ bleed *v.*, lose blood, run with blood.

⁷ stab *n.* and *v.*, wound made with the point of a knife.

⁸ swallow *v.*, take down through the throat.

good things to eat, and my conscience,¹ which had troubled me for my desertion,[†] was quieted by the great conquest[†] I had made. I should, I think, have had nothing left to desire but for the eyes of Hands as they followed me mockingly about the deck, and the curious smile that appeared continually on his face. It was a smile that had in it something both of pain and weakness—a strained,² old man's smile ; but there was, besides that, a grain of mockery, a shadow of treachery, in his expression as he cunningly watched, and watched, and watched me at my work.

‘ I'd take it kindly,[†] Jim,’ he said at last, ‘ if you'd step down into the cabin and get me a——well, a——I can't think of the name ; well, you get me a bottle of wine, Jim—this brandy's too strong for my head.’

Now, Hands's hesitation seemed to be unnatural ; and as for the idea of his preferring wine to brandy, I entirely³ disbelieved it. The whole story was an excuse.[†] He wanted me to leave the deck—so much was plain ; but with what purpose I could in no way imagine. I was prompt⁴ with my answer, however, for I saw where my advantage lay ; and that with a fellow so completely foolish I could easily hide my suspicions⁵ to the end.

‘ Some wine ? ’ I said. ‘ Far better than brandy.’

With that I hurried down the ladder with all the noise I could, slipped off my shoes, ran quietly along

¹ conscience *n.*, feeling within a man which tells him whether he is doing right or wrong.

² strain *v.* and *n.*, draw with difficulty, in pain.

³ entirely *adv.*, completely, absolutely.

⁴ prompt *adj.*, immediate, quick.

⁵ suspicion *n.* (*v.* suspect), feeling of doubt about somebody.

below and looked up on deck again by the forecastle.¹ I knew he would not expect to see me there ; yet I took every precaution² possible ; and certainly the worst of my suspicions proved too true.

He had risen from his position to his hands and knees ; and though his leg clearly hurt him pretty sharply when he moved—for I could hear him smother³ a groan—yet it was at a good rate that he dragged⁴ himself across the deck. In half a minute he had reached the port bulwarks, and picked, out of some rope, a long knife discoloured to the hilt with blood. He looked upon it for a moment, tried the point upon his hand, and then, hastily hiding it in the breast of his coat, crawled back again into his old place.

This was all that I required to know. Israel could move about ; he was now armed ; and if he had been at so much trouble to get rid of⁵ me, it was plain that I was meant to be the victim.⁶

Yet I felt sure that I could trust him in one point, since in that our interests were the same. We both desired to have the ship beached safe enough, in a sheltered⁷ place, and so that, when the time came, she could be got off again with as little labour and danger as might be ; and until that was done I considered my life would certainly be spared.

¹ forecastle, *n.*, men's room in bows of ship.

² precaution *n.*, care, something done in order to avoid danger.

³ smother *v.*, here control, keep down (*usu.* cover with something which prevents a person from breathing, e.g. a cloth, smoke).

⁴ drag *v.*, draw, pull (*suggests* with difficulty).

⁵ get rid of *v.*, get a person out of the way, throw a thing away.

⁶ victim *n.*, the one to suffer, to be killed.

⁷ shelter *v.* and *n.*, protect (*usu.* from the weather).

While I was thus turning the business over in my mind, I had not been idle¹ with my body. I had crept back to the cabin, slipped once more into my shoes, and laid my hand on a bottle of wine, and now, with this for an excuse, I made my reappearance.

Hands lay as I had left him, all fallen together in a heap, and with his eyelids lowered, as though he were too weak to bear the light. He looked up, however, at my coming, knocked the neck off the bottle, like a man who had done the same thing often, and took a good drink, with his favourite² exclamation,³ 'Here's luck!' Then he lay quiet for a little, but soon, pulling out a stick of tobacco,[†] begged me to cut him a piece.

'And now, you look here,' he said, 'we've had about enough of this foolery. The tide's right now. You just take my orders, Captain Hawkins, and we'll sail straight in and be done with it.'

All told, we had scarcely two miles to run; but the steering⁴ was difficult. Scarcely had we passed the headlands before the land closed around us. The shores of North Inlet were as thickly wooded as those of the southern anchorage; but the space was longer and narrower, and more like, what in truth it was, the mouth of a river.

'Now,' said Hands, 'look there; there's a beautiful spot to beach a ship in. Fine flat sand, trees all around it, and flowers growing like a garden. And now, boy, you stand by. Starboard* a little

¹ idle *adj.*, doing nothing.

² favourite *adj.* and *n.*, liked best, most used.

³ exclamation *n.*, short, sudden expression of no particular meaning (showing joy, surprise, pain, *etc.*).

[†] steer *v.*, guide a ship or car.

—so—steady¹—starboard—larboard* a little—steady—steady!’

So he gave his commands, which I breathlessly obeyed; till, all of a sudden, he cried, ‘Now, my hearty,† luff²!’ I put the tiller over, and the *Hispaniola* swung round rapidly, and ran stem on for the low wooded shore.

The excitement of these last minutes had somewhat interfered³ with the watch I had kept up till now, sharply enough, upon Hands. Even then I was still so much interested, waiting for the ship to touch, that I had quite forgotten the danger that hung over my head, and stood staring over the starboard bulwarks and watching the water spreading wide before the bows. I might have fallen without a struggle⁴ for my life, had not a sudden uneasiness seized upon me, and made me turn my head. Perhaps I had heard a step, or seen his shadow⁵ moving from the corner of my eye; perhaps it was an instinct⁶ like a cat’s; but sure enough, when I looked round, there was Hands, already half-way towards me, with the knife in his right hand.

We must both have cried out aloud when our eyes met; but while mine was the sharp cry of terror,⁷ his was a roar⁸ of anger like a charging bull’s. At the same instant⁹ he threw himself forward, and I jumped

¹ steady *adj.*, careful, controlled, firm.

² luff *v.*, sea-term: move the tiller across so as to steer the ship into the wind.

³ interfere *v.*, *here* do something which takes away the attention (*usu.* take part in somebody else’s affairs).

⁴ struggle *n.* and *v.*, fight, effort.

⁵ shadow *n.*, shade thrown on one object when another object comes between it and the light.

⁶ instinct *n.*, inner feeling not controlled by the will.

⁷ terror *n.*, great fear.

⁸ roar *n.* and *v.*, loud cry like a lion’s or a bull’s.

⁹ instant *n.*, moment.

sideways towards the bows. As I did so, I left hold of the tiller, which sprang back ; and I think this saved my life, for it struck Hands across the breast, and stopped him, for the moment, dead.

Before he could recover,¹ I was safe out of the corner where he had trapped me, with all the deck to escape in. Just forward of the main-mast I stopped, drew a pistol* from my pocket, took a cool aim, though he had already turned and was coming directly after me, and drew the trigger.* The hammer* fell, but there followed neither flash nor sound ; the powder² was useless with sea water. I cursed³ myself for my neglect.⁴ Why had not I, long before, reloaded⁵ my only weapons ? Then I should not have been, as now, a mere fleeing sheep before this butcher.⁶

Wounded as he was, it was wonderful how fast he could move. I had no time to try my other pistol, nor, indeed, much desire, for I was sure it would be useless. One thing I saw plainly : I must not simply retreat before him, or he would speedily hold me trapped in the bows,* as a moment since he had nearly so trapped me in the stern.* Once so caught, and nine or ten inches of the blood-stained⁷ dagger⁸ would be my last experience in this life.

¹ recover *v.*, regain control (*also* get well after an illness).

² powder *n.*, dusty substance (*here* gun-powder).

³ curse *v.* and *n.*, make an angry exclamation.

⁴ neglect *n.* and *v.*, not taking care of, leaving something undone.

⁵ reload *v.*, load again, put in fresh powder and bullet.

⁶ butcher *n.*, man who kills sheep and cattle, man who sells meat (*here* murderer).

⁷ blood-stained *adj.*, stained (discoloured) with blood.

⁸ dagger *n.*, knife used as a weapon, not as a tool.

Well, while things stood thus, suddenly the *Hispaniola* struck the shore, ground¹ for an instant along the sand, and then, swift² as a blow, fell over to the port* side, till the deck stood at an angle of forty-five degrees.

We were both of us overthrown in a second, and both of us rolled, almost together, against the port bulwarks; the dead body of O'Brien, with arms still spread out, rolling stiffly after us. So near were we, indeed, that my head came against Hands's foot with a crack³ that made my teeth knock together. Blow and all,† I was the first afoot again. Quick as thought I sprang into the shrouds,* climbed up hand over hand, and did not draw a breath till I was seated on the cross-trees.*

I had been saved by being prompt; the dagger had struck not half a foot below me as I still fled upwards; and there stood Israel Hands, with his mouth open and his face upturned to mine, a perfect statue† of surprise and disappointment.

Now that I had a moment to myself, I lost no time in reloading my pistol, and then, having one ready for use, and to make assurance⁴ doubly sure,† I proceeded to reload the other also.

My new employment struck Hands all of a heap†; he began to see the game going against him; and after a short hesitation, he also pulled himself heavily into the shrouds, and, with the knife in his teeth, began slowly and painfully to mount. It cost him no end of time and groans to drag his wounded leg behind him;

¹ ground (grind) *v.*, rub hard against
(usu. rub into powder, e.g. between
two stones).

² swift *adj.*, very quick.

³ crack *n.* and *v.*, sharp noise, sudden
knock, break caused by a knock.

⁴ assurance *n.*, certainty.

and I had quietly finished my arrangements before he was much more than a third of the way up. Then, with a pistol in either hand, I addressed him.

‘One more step, Mr Hands,’ said I, ‘and I’ll blow your brains out! Dead men don’t bite,[†] you know,’ I added mockingly.

He stopped instantly. In order to speak he had to take the dagger from his mouth, but, in all else, he remained unmoved.

‘Jim,’ said he, ‘I’d have had you[†] if the ship hadn’t struck; but I don’t have any luck, not I; and I fancy I’ll have to give in,[†] which comes hard,[†] you see, for an old sailor to a ship’s boy like you, Jim.’

I was drinking in his words and smiling away, as proud as a cock upon a wall, when, all in a breath,[†] back went his right hand over his shoulder. Something sang like an arrow through the air. I felt a blow, and then a sharp pain, and there I was, pinned by the shoulder to the mast. In the sudden pain and surprise of the moment—and I am sure it was without a conscious¹ aim—both my pistols went off, and both escaped out of my hands. They did not fall alone. With a gasping² cry, Hands loosed his hold upon the shrouds, and fell head-first into the water.[†] Hands was dead enough, being both shot and drowned,³ and was food for fish in the very place where he had intended my murder.

I was no sooner certain of this than I began to feel sick, faint,⁴ and terrified.⁵ It was my first thought to

¹ conscious *adj.*, knowing what one is doing.

² gasp *v.* and *n.*, draw a sharp breath, catch the breath.

³ drown *v.*, die by sinking under water.

⁴ faint *adj.*, *v.* and *n.*, losing consciousness (*also* pale, dim, soft).

⁵ terrified *adj.*, afraid, filled with terror.

pull out the knife ; but either it had struck too hard, or my nerve¹ failed me ; and I stopped with a violent shake of my body. Curiously enough, that very shake did the business. The knife, in fact, had almost missed me altogether. It held me by the merest pinch² of skin, and this my shaking tore away. The blood ran down the faster, to be sure ; but I was my own master again, and only pinned to the mast by my coat and shirt.

These last I broke through with a sudden pull, and then regained the deck.

I was now alone upon the ship ; the tide had just turned. The sun was within so few degrees of setting that already the shadow of the trees upon the western shore began to reach right across the anchorage, and fall in patterns³ upon the deck. The light evening wind had sprung up, and the whole anchorage had fallen into shadow. It began to be cool ; the tide was rapidly slipping seaward, the ship settling more and more on her side.

I ran forward and looked over. The water seemed shallow⁴ enough, and, holding the cut anchor-rope in both hands for a last security, I let myself drop softly overboard. The water scarcely reached my waist* ; the sand was firm, and I waded ashore in great spirits, leaving the *Hispaniola* on her side. About the same time the sun went fairly down,

¹ nerve *n.*, *here* courage, control (*lit.* nerves are parts of the body by which one feels).

² pinch *n.* and *v.*, as much as can be held between the thumb- and finger-tips.

³ pattern *n.*, lines, shapes, *etc.*, which are arranged, not to form an actual picture, but to have a pretty effect (*also* model, example).

⁴ shallow *adj.*, *opp.* deep.

and the wind whistled¹ low among the shaking trees.

At least, and at last, I was off the sea, nor had I returned empty-handed. Possibly I might be blamed a little for my desertion, but the recapture of the *Hispaniola* was a powerful answer, and I hoped that even Captain Smollett would admit that I had not lost my time.

So thinking, and in great spirits,[†] I began to set my face homeward to rejoin my companions.

Adapted.

¹ whistle *v.* and *n.*, make a musical sound by blowing through the lips.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

How did the fact that Hands was wounded make it possible for Jim to carry out his plan?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 31 | 23 | Not a soul : Nobody. |
| 33 | 6 | the map : the map which showed where the treasure was hidden. |
| 34 | 3 | by thunder : an exclamation (<i>see</i> 38 ³). |
| 34 | 14 | By the by : expression used when the speaker wishes to mention something he has just thought of or just remembered (<i>also</i> by the way). |
| 34 | 15 | strike colours : 'strike' meaning 'pull down' is used in the expressions : strike camp, strike a tent, strike a flag. |
| 34 | 18 | black flag : black was the colour of a pirate's (sea-robber's) flag. |
| 34 | 27 | with a good appetite : hungry, prepared to eat plenty. |
| 35 | 8 | square all round : fair, just, equal. |
| 35 | 12 | We struck our bargain : We made the agreement. |
| 35 | 12 | on the spot : immediately, at once. |
| 35 | 20 | pick up : look stronger. |

PAGE LINE

- 35 21 looked another man : looked different ; in this case, looked better ; but it may have the opposite meaning.
- 36 2 desertion : Jim Hawkins had left his friends without letting them know.
- 36 3 great conquest : his capture of the ship.
- 36 12 I'd take it kindly : I would be grateful.
- 36 19 The whole story was an excuse : brandy is a much stronger drink than wine, and it would not be likely that Hands would prefer wine.
- 38 13 a stick of tobacco : Hands's tobacco would be made in a hard stick for chewing (biting without swallowing), not for smoking.
- 39 4 my hearty : sea-term meaning my boy, my man.
- 41 10 Blow and all : in spite of the blow and everything else.
- 41 18 a perfect statue : for the moment Hands stood perfectly still.
- 41 22 to make assurance doubly sure : to be absolutely sure.
- 41 24 struck Hands all of a heap : astonished, confused him, made him powerless.
- 42 5 Dead men don't bite : Jim Hawkins is using words already spoken by Hands ; this is why he speaks mockingly.
- 42 10 I'd have had you : I would have caught you.
- 42 12 give in : yield, surrender, admit defeat.
- 42 12 comes hard : is difficult, hurts my pride.
- 42 15 all in a breath : suddenly.
- 42 24 fell head-first into the water : remember that the ship is lying at an angle of forty-five degrees.
- 44 9 in great spirits : very happy, excited.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. Name the important parts of a sailing ship.
2. What bargain did Jim Hawkins and Israel Hands make together ?
3. What effect did the brandy have on Hands ?
4. Why was Jim's conscience troubled ?
5. Why did Hands want Jim to leave the deck ?
6. How did Jim succeed in seeing what Hands did while he went to fetch the wine ?

7. Why did Jim feel safe until the ship was beached ?
8. Draw a map showing the island, North Inlet, and the course taken in bringing the ship in.
9. Draw a plan of the deck showing the path followed by Jim in avoiding Hands.
10. Explain the working of a pistol.

B. Put into reported speech the passage beginning, ' This man ', and ending, ' I take it '.

C. Stevenson uses many words in an unusual but very expressive manner. Study the way in which he uses the following words, then put them into pairs of sentences showing (1) their ordinary use, (2) some unusual but expressive use :

Example : Slip.

(1) I slipped on the wet deck.

(2) I slipped down into the cabin.

twist	sour(ly)	strain(ed)	grain	shadow
sharp(ly)	swing	spring	cool	grind
whistle	heavily	sing	nerve	pinch

D. Pick out all the similes used by Stevenson. Notice the effect they have in making his descriptions expressive. Make up similes of your own.

Examples : An empty bottle rolled to and fro *like a living thing*.

As stiff as a post.

E. For each word in List I, find a word of opposite meaning in List II :

I	drunk(en)	clean	many	empty	open
	low	confusion	begin	deep	prompt
	victim	danger	idle	southern	forget
	escape	neglect	shadow	firm	leave

II	closed	order	slow	busy	care
	shallow	full	dirty	safety	soft
	northern	victor	finish	sober	few
	remember	catch	return	sunlight	loud

F. *Example* : Mock : To mock ; a mocker ; mockery.
Treat the following words in the same way :

sail	watch	mutiny	hunt	possess
oppose	command	desert	think	believe
beg	give	follow	lose	interfere
speak	run	whistle	defend	perform
strike	seek	steal	deliver	study

G. Put into other words :

1. I lost no time.
2. Not a soul was to be seen.
3. To and fro.
4. His groan went right to my heart.
5. I slipped down into the cabin.
6. The floor was thick with mud.
7. In the midst of all this.
8. I hunted out some biscuits.
9. Until further notice.
10. By the by.
11. By your leave.
12. With all my heart.
13. With a good appetite.
14. We struck our bargain on the spot.
15. He began to pick up.
16. I should have had nothing left to desire.
17. He watched and watched and watched me.
18. I'd take it kindly.
19. I was prompt with my answer.
20. His leg clearly hurt him pretty sharply.
21. He tried the point upon his hand.
22. He had been at great trouble to get rid of me.
23. I turned the business over in my mind.

24. We'll soon be done with it.
25. All told, we had scarcely two miles to run.
26. I forgot the danger that hung over my head.
27. I was the first afoot again.
28. To make assurance doubly sure.
29. It struck him all of a heap.
30. It cost him no end of time.

THE WAYSIDE INN

From *The Cloister and the Hearth* by Charles Reade (1814-84)

The story takes place in the fifteenth century. Gerard, a young painter, is travelling to Rome. On the way he falls in with† Denys, a French soldier. For a time the two travel together, and have many adventures. One night they are staying at a little inn¹, when the inn girl tells them that a band² of robbers intend to attack them. They send the girl to bring help, while they prepare to defend themselves in their bedroom against the robbers, who are downstairs in the kitchen.

Would the thieves attack them while they were awake? Probably not.

‘I would fear them less, Gerard,’ Denys said, ‘but for† one they call the Abbot. I picked him out at once. Taller than you, bigger than us both put together. Fights with an axe.* I shall kill that man to-night, or he will kill me. I think somehow it is he who will kill me.’

‘Saints forbid³†! Shoot him at the door! Of what use is his strength against your weapon?’

‘I shall pick him out; but if it comes to hand to hand fighting, run swiftly under his guard, or you are a dead man. I tell you, neither of us may stand a blow of that axe. You never saw such a body of a man.’†

Gerard was for bolting* the door†; but Denys with a sign showed him that half the door-post turned outward on a hinge,* and the great bolt was little more than a pretence. ‘I have left it unbolted,’ said he, ‘that they may think us the less suspicious.’

¹ inn *n.*, house where travellers can lodge (stay).

² band *n.*, company.

³ forbid *v.*, *opp.* allow, permit.

Nearly an hour passed in this way. It seemed an age. Yet it was but a little hour,[†] and the town was three miles distant. And some of the voices in the kitchen became angry and impatient.

‘They will not wait much longer,’ said Denys, ‘and we have no chance at all unless we surprise them.’

‘I will do whatever you say,’ said Gerard.

There was a cupboard* on the same side as the door; but between it and the window. It reached nearly to the ground, but not quite. Denys opened the cupboard door and placed Gerard on a chair behind it. ‘If they run for the bed, strike at the back of their necks! A sword-cut there always kills or disables¹.’ He then arranged the pillows² and their shoes in the bed, so as to deceive³ a person looking from a distance, and drew the short curtains⁴ at the head.

They took up their positions.

Denys blew out the candle.

‘We must keep silence now.’

But in the terrible strain of their nerves they found they could hear a whisper⁵ fainter than any man could catch at all outside that door. They could hear each other’s heart beat at times.

‘Good news!’ breathed Denys, listening at the door. ‘They are casting⁶ lots.[†]—Pray that it may be the Abbott[†].’

‘Yes. Why?’

‘If he comes alone I can make sure of him.’

¹ disable *v.*, make powerless.

² pillow *n.*, soft head-rest on a bed.

³ deceive *v.*, give a false idea or impression.

⁴ curtain *n.*, long cloth hung across a window or a bed.

⁵ whisper *n.* and *v.*, talk **very** softly, under the breath.

⁶ cast *v.*, throw.

‘Denys!’

‘Ayt!’

‘I fear I shall go mad if they do not come soon.’

‘Shall I pretend to sleep? Shall I snore¹?’

‘Will that——’

‘Perhaps.’

‘Do then, and God have mercy on us!’

Denys snored at intervals.²

There was a movement of feet heard in the kitchen, and then all was still.

Denys snored again; then took up his position behind the door.

But he, or they, who had drawn the lot, seemed determined to run no foolish risks. Nothing was attempted in a hurry.

When they were almost frozen³ with cold, and waiting for the attack, the door on the stairs opened softly and closed again. Nothing more.

There was another terrible silence.

Then a single light footstep on the stair; and nothing more.

Then a light crept under the door; and nothing more.

Presently⁴ there was a gentle scratching,⁵ not half so loud as a mouse’s,* and the false door-post opened by degrees, and left a space through which the light streamed in. If the door had been bolted, it would

¹ snore *v.* and *n.*, make a noise through the nose in sleep.

³ frozen (*freeze*) *v.*, become very cold (*lit.* turn to ice).

² interval *n.*, space (*here* space of time).

⁴ presently *adv.*, soon.

⁵ scratching *n.*, noise made by rubbing with something sharp.

now have hung by the mere tip¹ of the bolt, which went into the real door-post; but as it was it swung gently open of itself. It opened inwards, so Denys did not raise his crossbow from the ground, but merely seized his dagger.

The candle was held up, and shaded from behind by a man's hand.

He was examining the beds from the doorway, satisfied that his victims were both in bed.

The man crept silently into the room. But at the first step something in the position of the cupboard and chair made him uneasy. He ventured² no farther, but put the candle on the floor and bent down to look under the chair; but as he bent, an iron hand seized his shoulder, and a dagger was driven so fiercely through his neck that the point came out at his throat. There was a terrible gasp, but no cry; and half a dozen silent strokes followed swiftly one after another, each a death-blow, and the murderer was laid noiselessly on the floor.

Denys closed the door, bolted it gently, drew the post to,† and even while he was doing it whispered to Gerard to bring a chair. It was done.

‘Help me set him up.’

‘Dead?’

‘Absolutely!’

‘What for?’

‘Frighten them. Gain time.’

Even while saying this, Denys had swiftly thrown a piece of string³ round the dead man's neck, and tied

¹ tip *n.*, end.

² venture *v.* and *n.*, dare, risk.

³ string *n.*, like rope, but much thinner.

him to the chair, and there the awful figure sat fronting the door.

‘Denys, I can do better. Saints forgive me!’

‘What? Be quick then, we have not many moments.’

Denys got his crossbow† ready, and tearing off his straw¹ mattress² from the bed, set it up before him and prepared to shoot the moment† the door should open, for he had no hope that any more would come singly, when they found the first did not return.

While thus employed, Gerard was busy about the seated³ body, and to his astonishment Denys saw a glowing light spreading rapidly over the white face.

Gerard blew out the candle; and at this the dead man’s face shone still more.

Denys shook in his shoes, and his teeth chattered.⁴

‘What in Heaven’s name is this?’ he whispered.

‘Hush! It is only phosphorus,⁵ but it will serve.†’

‘Away! they will surprise you.’

In fact uneasy mutterings were heard below, and at last a deep voice said, ‘What makes him so long? Is the fellow robbing them?’

It was their own man they suspected⁶ then, not the enemy. Soon a step came softly but rapidly up the stairs; the door was gently tried.

When this resisted, which was clearly not expected, the false post was very cautiously⁷ moved, and an eye

¹ straw *n.*, stalks of corn.

² mattress *n.*, thick bed-covering on which one lies.

³ seated *adj.*, sitting.

⁴ chatter *v.* and *n.*, talk very quickly (*here* knock the teeth together in fear).

⁵ phosphorus *n.*, substance that glows in the dark.

⁶ suspect *v.*, be suspicious, have doubts about.

⁷ cautiously *adv.*, with great care (caution).

no doubt looked through the opening ; for there was a cry of fear, and the man was heard to fall back and burst into the kitchen, where a noise of voices rose directly on his return.

Gerard ran to the dead thief and began to work on him again.

‘ Back, madman ! ’ whispered Denys.

‘ Nay, nay† ! I know these ignorant fellows ; they will not dare to come here awhile. I can make him ten times more terrible.’

‘ At least close that opening ! Let them not see you at your devilish work.’

Gerard closed the false post, and in half a minute his brush made the dead head a sight to strike any man with terror. He put his art to a strange use. He painted his dead enemy’s face to frighten his living foe.¹ The staring eyes he made circles of fire ; the teeth he left white, for in this way they were more terrible by the contrast² ; but the tongue he tipped with fire, and made one glowing hollow of the red depths which the open jaws revealed³ ; and on the brow* he wrote in burning letters—DEATH. While he was doing it, the brave Denys was trembling, and fearing the vengeance⁴ of Heaven ; for one man’s courage is not another’s ; and the band of robbers below were quarrelling loudly, and now without pretence.

The steps that led down to the kitchen were fifteen, but they were nearly upright ; there was therefore in

¹ *foe n.*, enemy.

² contrast *n.* and *v.*, the opposite effect.

³ reveal *v.*, show, allow to appear.

⁴ vengeance *n.*, *here* punishment (*usu.* harm done to another in return for harm done).

fact no distance between the besiegers and besieged, and the latter now caught almost every word. At last one was heard to cry out, 'I tell you the evil spirits have got him and branded¹ him with fire. I am more likely to leave this cursed house than go again into a room that is full of devils².'

'Are you drunk? or mad? or a coward?' said another.

'If you call me a coward, I'll give you my dagger's point!'

'Come, no quarrelling when work's afoot†,' roared a tremendous³ voice, 'or I'll brain you both with my fist,⁴ and send you where we shall all go soon or late.'

'The Abbot!' whispered Denys solemnly.

He felt that the voice he had just heard could belong to no man but the giant⁵ he had seen in passing through the kitchen. It made the place shake. The quarrelling continued some time, and then there was a dead silence.

'Look out,† Gerard!'

'Ay! What will they do next?'

'We shall soon know.'

'Shall I wait for you, or cut down the first that opens the door?'

'Wait for me, lest we strike the same man and waste a blow. Alas! we cannot afford that.'

Dead silence.

Suddenly there came into the room a thing that made them start† and their hearts beat suddenly faster.

¹ *brand v.*, burn a sign on something (e.g. an animal) to show that it is one's property.

² *devil n.*, evil spirit.

³ *tremendous adj.*, huge, powerful.

⁴ *fist n.*, closed hand.

⁵ *giant n.*, huge man.

And what was it ? A moonbeam.¹

The moon drew a broad band² of light across the door, and on that Denys's eyes were fixed. Presently he whispered, 'Gerard !'

Gerard looked and raised his sword.

Carefully as they had listened, they had heard of late no sound upon the stair. Yet there—on the door-post, at the edge of the stream of moonlight, were the tips of the fingers of a hand.

The nails* shone.

Presently they began to creep and creep down towards the bolt, but with extreme slowness and caution. In so doing they crept into the moonlight. The actual motion³ could not be noticed, but slowly, slowly, the fingers came out whiter and whiter ; but the hand and the wrist* remained dark.

Denys slowly raised his crossbow.

He levelled it. He took a long steady aim.

Gerard trembled. At last the crossbow twanged.⁴

'Two,' said Denys, with terrible calm.

He strung⁵ the crossbow, and knelt behind his cover again.

'The next will be the Abbot.'

The wounded man moved, and presently crawled down to his companions, and the kitchen door was shut.

There nothing was heard now but low muttering. The last event had revealed the deadly character of the weapons used by the besieged.

¹ moonbeam *n.*, line of moonlight.

² band *n.*, line.

³ motion *n.*, movement.

⁴ *twang n. and v.*, sharp musical sound.

⁵ strung (string) *v.*, tighten the string of a bow ready for use.

‘I begin to think the Abbot’s courage is not so great as his body,’ said Denys.

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when the following events happened all in a couple of seconds. The kitchen door was opened roughly, a heavy but active man sprang up the stairs without any manner of disguise,¹ and a single heavy blow sent the door not only off its hinges, but right across the room on to Denys’s fortification, which it struck with such force as nearly to lay him flat. And in the doorway stood a giant with a glittering axe.

He saw the dead man with the moon’s blue light on half his face, and the red light on the other half and inside his open jaws. He stared, his arms fell, his knees knocked together, and he crouched² in fear.

‘DEATH!’ he cried, in a voice of terror, and turned and fled³; in which act Denys jumped up and shot him through both jaws. He sprang with one bound⁴ into the kitchen, and there leaned⁵ on his axe, spitting⁶ blood and teeth and curses.

Denys strung his bow and put his hand into his breast.

He drew it out in dismay.

‘My last arrow is gone,’ he said.

‘But we have our swords, and you have killed the giant.’

‘No, Gerard,’ said Denys solemnly, ‘I have not. And the worst is that I have wounded him. Fool! to

¹ disguise *n.* and *v.*, pretence, hiding real purpose (*usu.* something worn, or put on the face, to hide real appearance or likeness).

² crouch *v.*, bend low like an animal.

³ fled (*flee*) *v.*, run away.

⁴ bound *n.* and *v.*, jump.

⁵ lean *v.*, rest against.

⁶ spit *v.* and *n.*, force out of the mouth in sharp, quick actions.

shoot at a retreating lion. He would never have faced your work again, but for my interfering.'

'Ha! to your guard! I hear them open the door.'

Then Denys, discouraged by the one mistake he had made in all this terrible night, felt certain that his last hour had come. He drew his sword, but like one doomed. But what is this? A red light flashes on the ceiling.¹ Gerard ran to the window and looked out. There were men with torches,² and armour shining red. 'We are saved! Armed men!' And he drove his sword through the window, shouting, 'Quick! quick! we are hard pressed.'[†]

'Back!' shouted Denys; 'they come! strike none but him!'

That very moment the Abbot and two men with drawn weapons rushed into the room. Even as they came, the outer door was hammered fiercely, and the Abbot's companions hearing it, and seeing the torch-light, turned and fled. Not so the terrible Abbot. Wild with anger and pain, he pushed his dead companion, chair and all, across the room, then, as the men faced him on each side with fierce eyes, he waved his tremendous axe like a feather right and left, and cleared a space, then lifted it to cut them both in pieces.

His opponents had less strength, but not less swiftness and daring, and above all they had decided how to attack him. The moment he lifted his axe, they rushed at him like cats, and both together. If he struck a full blow with his weapon he would most likely kill one, but the other would certainly kill him.

¹ ceiling *n.*, top of a room.

² torch *n.*, burning wood (etc.) held in the hand to give light.

He saw this, and cunning as well as powerful, he drove the handle fiercely in Denys's face, and turning, pushed with the steel at Gerard. Denys went falling back covered with blood. Gerard had rushed in like lightning,¹ and, just as the axe turned to fall on him, drove his sword so fiercely through the giant's body, that the very hilt sounded on his breast like the blow of a fist, and Denys, running back to help his friend, saw a steel point come out of the Abbot behind.

The stricken² giant roared like a bull, dropped his axe, and seizing Gerard's throat tremendously, shook him like a child. Then Denys with a fierce cry drove his sword into the giant's back.

The Abbot's lips opened wide and deep, and he cried, 'DEATH!—DEATH!—DEATH!'—the first time in a roar of despair, and then twice in a terrified whisper, never to be forgotten.

Just then the street door was forced open.

Suddenly the Abbot's arms went round like wind-mills, and his huge body shook wildly and carried the two friends to the doorway, twisting their wrists and nearly throwing them off their legs.

'He'll escape yet,' cried Denys. 'Out steel! and in again!'

They pulled out their swords, but before they could stab again, the Abbot sprang full five feet high, and fell with a tremendous crash against the door below, carrying it away with him like a piece of paper, and through the opening the glow of torches burst on the frightened faces above, half blinding³ them.

¹ lightning *n.*, flashes of light seen during a storm.

² stricken (strike) *v.*, old form for struck.

³ blind *adj.*, unable to see. *Here v.*, make blind.

The thieves at the first alarm¹ had made for the back door, but driven from there by a strong guard ran back to the kitchen, just in time to see the lock forced away, and half a dozen armed soldiers burst in upon them. On these in sheer† despair they drew their swords.

But before a blow was struck on either side, the staircase door behind them was driven into their midst with one tremendous blow, and with it the Abbot's body came flying, hurled² as they thought by no human hand, and rolled on the floor with blood flowing from back and breast in two fierce streams, and trembled, but breathed no more.

The thieves in dismay fell on their knees immediately, and the soldiers bound them, while, above, the rescued³ ones still stood like statues fixed to the spot, their dripping⁴ swords extended in the red torch light, expecting their terrible enemy to spring back upon them as wonderfully as he had gone.

Adapted.

¹ alarm *n.* and *v.*, sign (or cry) of danger.

³ rescue *v.* and *n.*, save, deliver.

² *hurl v.*, throw violently.

⁴ drip *v.*, fall in little drops.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

What methods did Denys and Gerard use in order to hold off the robbers till help could arrive?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- 49 4 fall in with : happen to meet.
 49 12 but for : except for, if it were not for.
 49 18 Saints forbid : May the Saints forbid ! I hope the Saints will prevent it ! (*See note, Saint Michael, p. 27.*)
 49 23 such a body of a man : such a huge man.

PAGE LINE

- 49 24 Gerard was for bolting the door : Gerard wanted to bolt the door, thought it would be better.
- 50 2 but a little hour : no more than an hour.
- 50 25 casting lots : choosing by some method of chance. Probably the thieves put some sticks into a hat, one stick being longer than the others. They would then each take a stick, and the one who picked the longest would have to attack first.
- 50 26 Abbot : *lit.* a high church official. *Here* the title given to the leader of the robber band.
- 51 2 Ay : *old form for* Yes.
- 52 21 drew the post to : draw to ; close, but not fasten.
- 53 2 fronting : facing, with his front towards.
- 53 6 crossbow : bow fixed across a wooden handle.
- 53 8 the moment : as soon as.
- 53 18 it will serve : it will serve our purpose, it will do.
- 54 8 Nay : *old form for* No.
- 55 11 when work's afoot : when there is work to be done, when work is already begun.
- 55 19 Look out : Be careful, be on your guard.
- 55 28 start : feel a sudden fear.
- 58 12 hard pressed : in great danger.
- 60 5 in sheer despair : the word 'sheer' is used for effect.
Compare : By sheer strength, By sheer determination.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. What weapons were used by Denys, Gerard, and the thieves ?
2. What preparations did Denys and Gerard make to meet the attack ?
3. How did the thieves choose who was to attack first ?
4. How was the first robber killed ?
5. What did Gerard do to the body ?
6. What did the second robber do ?
7. How did the Abbot attack ?
8. What mistake did Denys make ?
9. Describe the fight between the Abbot and the two friends.
10. How was it that help came ?

- B. Note the very expressive words in the following list.
Find a simpler word for each one, and put them into sentences showing their exact use :

Example : Tremble.

Shake.

He trembled with fear.

scratch	gasp	glow	chatter	mutter
burst	terror	stare	roar	tremendous
huge	start	twang	scream	groan
crawl	spring	glitter	crouch	dismay
flash	crash	fierce	rush	hurl

- C. Notice these forms :

sleep	asleep	wake	awake
board	aboard	fresh	afresh

Find as many examples as you can of words of this kind in the passages you have read, and put them into sentences.

- D. *Example :* Suspect : suspicion. Distant : distance.
In the same way give the nouns which are formed from the following words :

long	strike	arrange	deceive	silent
faint	breathe	pray	mad	pretend
still	determine	foolish	open	real
examine	satisfy	gentle	forgive	prepare
ready	employ	astonish	rapid	dead
serve	whisper	resist	cautious	begin
ignorant	feel	see	avenge	intend
continue	do	sudden	move	steady
eager	interfere	save	certain	extend

- E. Look through the passages you have read and make lists of words under the following headings, adding others that you already know, and describing each in a simple sentence.

Example : 1. People.

Sailor : A sailor is a man who works on a ship.

1. People.
2. Parts of the body.
3. Actions with the body.
4. Feelings.
5. Qualities, good and bad.
6. Weapons and armour.
7. Buildings.
8. Parts of a house.
9. Furniture.
10. Animals.

F. Find other expressions for the words in italics :

1. He *fell in with* a companion.
2. I would fear them less *but for* the Abbot.
3. I *picked him out at once*.
4. If it *comes to* fighting.
5. No man may *stand* a blow of that axe.
6. You never saw *such a body of* a man.
7. Gerard *was for* bolting the door.
8. We must *keep silence* now.
9. He was determined to *run no foolish risks*.
10. The door opened *by degrees*.
11. He *drew* the door *to*.
12. We have not *many moments*.
13. It was a sight to *strike* any man *with terror*.
14. I'll *give* you *my dagger's point*.
15. *No quarrelling* when work's *afoot*.
16. *Carefully as they had listened*, they had heard no sound.
17. They *waited and waited*.
18. He felt that *his last hour had come*.
19. We are *hard pressed*.
20. They *made for* the back door.

THE FEAR OF MAD DOGS

From *The Citizen of the World* by Oliver Goldsmith (1730-74)

The essays in the book are supposed to be letters written by a Chinese visitor to London to a fellow-Chinaman. They describe English life from an amusing and unusual point of view.

A SEASON is never known to pass in which the English people do not suffer from *epidemic*¹ *terror*[†] in one shape or another, seemingly different, though always the same. One year it originates² from a baker's³ shop in the shape of a loaf⁴ of bread,[†] the next it takes the appearance of a comet⁵ with a fiery tail, a third it threatens⁶ like a flat-bottomed boat, and a fourth it carries dismay at the bite of a mad dog. The people, when once the disease has spread, lose their taste for happiness, wander about with looks of despair, ask after[†] the misfortunes of the day, and receive no comfort but in increasing each other's unrest. It is unimportant how far or near, how weak or powerful the object of terror may be, when once they determine to frighten and be frightened; the merest details⁷ sow terror and dismay, each fits his fears, not to the object, but to the fear he discovers in the faces of

¹ *epidemic* *n.*, disease which spreads among a great number of people.

² *originate* *v.*, begin, have its origin.

³ *baker* *n.*, man who makes (bakes) bread.

⁴ *loaf* *n.*, bread in the form in which it is sold by the baker.

⁵ *comet* *n.*, star with what appears to be a tail of fire.

⁶ *threaten* *v.*, *here* suggests danger, appear as though going to do harm (*usu.* declare that one is going to do harm in order to make a person act in a certain way).

⁷ *detail* *n.*, small particular part.

others ; for when once the trouble is begun, it goes on of itself, though the original¹ cause be discontinued which first set it in motion.

A fear of mad dogs is the *epidemic terror* at the present moment, and the whole nation is suffering under its evil influence.² The people leave their houses with that caution which is wise in such as expect a mad dog at every turning. The doctor publishes his cure, the officer of the law prepares his rope,[†] and a few of unusual bravery arm themselves with boots and thick gloves,³ in order to face the enemy if he should attempt to attack them. In short, the whole people stand bravely upon their defence,[†] and seem by their present spirit to show a determination of not allowing themselves to be bitten by mad dogs any longer.

Their manner of knowing whether a dog be mad or not, is much the same as the ancient Egyptian custom of trying witches. The old woman suspected was tied hand and foot and thrown into the water. If she floated, then she was immediately carried off to be burnt for a witch ; if she sank, then indeed she was freed from the accusation,⁴ but drowned in the experiment.⁵ In the same manner a crowd gather round a dog suspected of madness, and they begin by annoying⁶ the poor animal on every side ; if he attempts to stand upon the defensivet[†] and bite, then he is found guilty⁷ by all, for ' a mad dog always bites

¹ original *adj.*, first, beginning.

² influence *n.*, effect, power.

³ glove *n.*, covering for the hand.

⁴ accusation *n.*, statement that someone is to blame for some deed.

⁵ experiment *n.*, test.

⁶ annoy *v.*, worry, make angry.

⁷ guilty *adj.*, to blame for, having done what one is accused of (*opp.* innocent).

at everything'; if, on the other hand, he tries to escape by running away, then he can expect no mercy, for 'mad dogs always run straight forward before them'.

It is pleasant enough for a being¹ like me, who have no share in those imaginary evils, to mark the stages² of this national disease. The terror at first quietly enters with a disregarded story of a little dog, which had gone through a neighbouring village and was thought to be mad by several that had seen him. The next account comes, that a great hound³ ran through a certain town, and had bitten five geese,⁴ which immediately ran mad, foamed⁵ at the beak,⁶ and died in great pain soon after. Then comes a touching† story of a little boy bitten in the leg, and gone down to be bathed⁷ in salt water.† When the people have sufficiently⁸ trembled at that, they are next terrified with a frightful⁹ account of a man who was said lately to have died from a bite he had received some years before. This story only prepares the way for another, still more horrible, how the father of a family, and seven small children, were all bitten by a pet¹⁰ dog, and how the poor father first realized his condition by calling for a drink of water, where he saw the dog swimming in the cup.

¹ being *n.*, person.

² stage *n.*, degree of advance in a journey, disease, *etc.*

³ hound *n.*, dog used in hunting.

⁴ geese (goose) *n.*, large bird kept for eating, something like a duck.

⁵ foam *n.* and *v.*, soft thick substance formed by bubbles on liquid such

as is made by beating up soap in water.

⁶ beak *n.*, bony part of mouth of a bird.

⁷ bathe *v.*, dip, or wash, in water.

⁸ sufficiently *adv.*, enough.

⁹ frightful *adj.*, frightening.

¹⁰ pet *adj.* and *n.*, tame, used of an animal kept for pleasure rather than use.

When epidemic terror is thus once begun, every morning comes loaded with some new misfortune. As in stories of ghosts¹ everybody loves to hear the account, though it only serves to make him uneasy, so here everybody listens with eagerness,² and adds to the news with new details of particular horror. A lady, for instance, in the country, of very weak nerves, has been frightened by the barking³ of a dog ; and this, alas ! too frequently happens. The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had frightened a lady of importance. These details begin to grow terrible before they have reached the neighbouring village, and there the report is that a lady of quality was *bitten* by a mad hound. This account every moment gathers new strength and grows more frightful as it nears the capital, and by the time it has arrived in town the lady is described, with wild eyes, foaming mouth, running mad upon all fours, barking like a dog, biting her servants, and at last smothered between two mattresses by the advice of her doctors ; while the hound in the meantime is wandering over the whole country, foaming at the mouth, and seeking whom he may devour.⁴

My hostess, a good-natured woman, but easily frightened, waked me some mornings ago before the usual hour with horror and astonishment on her looks. She desired me, if I had any care for my safety, to stay indoors ; for a few days ago so terrible an accident had happened as to put all the world upon their guard.

¹ ghost *n.*, spirit of dead person come back to the earth.

² eagerness *n.*, extreme interest (*also* wish to do one's best).

³ barking *n.*, noise made by a dog.

⁴ devour *v.*, eat (of animals).

A mad dog down in the country, she told me, had bitten a farmer, who soon becoming mad ran into his own yard and bit a fine cow ; the cow quickly became as mad as the man, and raising herself up walked about on her hind¹ legs, sometimes barking like a dog, and sometimes attempting to talk like the farmer. Upon examining the origin of this story, I found my hostess had it from a neighbour, who had it from another neighbour, who heard it from very good authority.[†]

If most stories of this nature were thoroughly examined, it would be found that numbers of such as have been said to suffer were no way harmed, and that of those who have been actually bitten, not one in a hundred was bitten by a mad dog. Such accounts in general therefore only serve to make the people miserable² by false terrors, and sometimes frighten the bitten man into actual madness, by creating those very results which they pretended to decry.³

But even admitting that three or four die in a season of this terrible death (and four is probably too large an admission), yet still it is not considered how many are preserved⁴ in their health and in their property by this devoted animal's services. The midnight robber is kept at a distance ; the skilful⁵ thief is often discovered ; and the poor man finds in his dog a willing assistant, eager to lessen his labour, and satisfied with the smallest reward.

‘A dog,’ says one of the English poets, ‘is an honest creature, and I am a friend to dogs.’ Of all the

¹ hind *adj.*, back (used of an animal's legs).

² miserable *adj.*, unhappy.

³ decry *v.*, cry down, cry out against.

⁴ preserve *v.*, save, keep.

⁵ skilful *adj.*, clever.

animals, he is the only one that, leaving his fellows, attempts to cultivate the friendship of man. How unkind then to ill-treat this faithful creature who has left the forest to claim the protection of man; how ungrateful a return to the trusty animal for all its services!

Adapted.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

How does superstition make people foolish and cruel?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- 64 7 epidemic terror: an unreasoning fear which spreads like a disease (an expression invented by Goldsmith).
- 64 10 loaf of bread, comet, flat-bottomed boat, *etc.*: these are examples of things which somehow cause foolish terror. The bread is supposed to be poisoned (that is, containing something dangerous to eat).
- 64 16 ask after: ask about.
- 65 10 rope: to hang the mad dog, an old custom.
- 65 13 the whole people stand bravely upon their defence, *etc.*: notice the humour of this passage.
- 65 27 stand upon the defensive: defend itself.
- 66 14 touching: *see* page 28 (25 15).
- 66 16 salt water: to clean and cure the wound.
- 68 9 very good authority: somebody whose word can be trusted.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. Why does Goldsmith call the fear of mad dogs an *epidemic* terror?
2. Give examples of other things which make foolish people afraid.
3. How did people prepare themselves to meet the danger?
4. How did people try to find out whether a dog was mad or not?

E. *Example* : Know : come.

- (1) If he knows, he will come.
- (2) If he knew, he would come.
- (3) If he had known, he would have come.

In the same way make three sentences using the following pairs of verbs :

bite	hurt	strike	wound
eat	grow	creep	not hear
leave	stay	sweep	be clean
stand	see	lead	follow
throw	catch	drive	arrive
sink	drown	win	receive
run	win	spring	reach
go	find	show	read
say	do	lie down	sleep
speak	listen	lay	be safe
do	succeed	take	cure
see	believe	shine	be hot
begin	finish	ring	hear
wake	get up	meet	tell
tell	bring	come	give
buy	keep	send	get
get	drink	bear	recover
hear	know	fight	kill
find	be happy	think	understand
keep	not lose	lose	look for
have	buy	can (be able)	sell
(money)			

THE ROAD INTO ANDORRA

By H. B. Drake

[Before reading this passage, study the map on page 87.]

You may possibly have heard of Andorra as an independent republic¹ somewhere in the Pyrenees. You may have an idea too that it's very small, so that it's difficult even to draw it in upon the map. You may be able also to place it with fair exactitude on the southern slope of the Pyrenees—which after all is very important—and something to the east of the central point. But it's very likely that you don't know what it is that draws one to Andorra. So let me begin by naming its attractions.²

To some extent these are negative.³ For instance, you need no passport⁴ to enter the country ; there are no customs duties⁵ to pay, and so no searching of luggage⁶ before you are admitted ; you find too that in the country itself there are no taxes, no army, no paid public servants, no class distinctions,⁷ no idleness, no unemployment, no beggary, no drunkenness, and, judging by the single empty prison, no crime.⁸ This sounds like a heaven on earth ; yet this isn't all. For

¹ republic *n.*, country governed by the people.

² attraction *n.*, power to draw, charm, beauty.

³ negative *adj.*, not-existing (*here* due to something which is not-existing), *opp.* positive.

⁴ luggage *n.*, clothes, *etc.*, carried by a traveller, usually in bags or trunks (boxes).

⁵ distinction *n.*, mark of difference (*v.*, distinguish).

⁶ crime *n.*, unlawful act.

in the summer at least, with its wonderful scenery,¹ and golden weather, which form the more positive² attractions, the place looks like a heaven on earth. So in every way it's well worth a visit.

Now if you wish you may enter by road, as a road has lately been built, winding up the mountain like a snake, to join Andorra with France. But to enter by road will give you at the very beginning a false idea of Andorra. The charm of Andorra lies in its being still untouched by civilization; its beauty is the beauty of the past. But the road joins it with the present; and with the hurry and advance of modernity its old-world charm is gone. So it is better to leave the road, to forget indeed that the road exists, and to make your way on foot over the broken and untamed slopes of the mountain.

Let me tell you how I got there myself; or rather, I should say 'we', because there were two of us. A long train journey brought us to the little village of L'Hospitalet, which gave us the nearest starting-point from France. Already we were some three thousand feet up the mountains, as the last part of the journey had taken us up a river valley, with the hills growing higher and steeper about us with every mile. We arrived in the afternoon. It was too late to reach Andorra during the few hours of daylight still left to us, because the main range of the Pyrenees lay between, so we decided to spend the night on the mountain-side, and set off early the next morning with the whole day before us. On leaving the village we passed the French customs office. Here there was

¹ scenery *n.*, view.

² positive *adj.*, actual, absolute, definite (*opp.* negative).

a notice saying that travellers to Andorra must first report within. This seemed rather pointless,¹ but having the English instinct of obedience we entered and reported. And now the order seemed even more pointless, because the French official told us that of course if we were going to Andorra we wouldn't need to show either our luggage or our passports. He opened his hands and smiled at us in a pitying sort of way as though to suggest that the Andorrans must be an ignorant little people who hadn't yet learnt to fence themselves about with checks and difficulties, and that we who belonged to the great progressive nations shouldn't be too hard upon them for their backwardness and innocence. So we shouldered our packs²—because, as we were walking, we had no more luggage than we could carry on our own backs—and set off to find a lodging³-place for the night.

Now my companion had travelled this way before, and he knew of a deserted hut⁴ a little way up the mountains. We soon came upon this, but it promised poor shelter. It was built of stones loosely set one upon another, showing cracks and holes between; and the roof was half fallen in. As we were well up the mountain here, and as the wind was already blowing cold, in spite of a beating sun, the night in that miserable⁵ hut threatened to be bitter. However, we bathed in a little pool⁶ which we found near by, and made some tea, and then set to gathering firewood against the worst of the cold. But as it happened we

¹ pointless *adj.*, without purpose.

² pack *n.*, *here* luggage carried on the back.

³ lodge *v.*, stay in a place, *e.g.* at an inn.

⁴ hut *n.*, very small house or shelter.

⁵ miserable *adj.*, *here* poor, uncomfortable (*usu.* unhappy).

⁶ pool *n.*, little space of water, much smaller than a lake.

didn't need to spend the night there. A youth suddenly appeared from somewhere, and for a time stood looking at us rather foolishly with wondering eyes and hanging lip. Then realizing at last what we were about,[†] he made it politely clear to us that we must be mad. If we stayed in that hut, he told us, we should freeze to death. But where were we to go? He pointed to the village below us, and informed us that we could find an inn. But it wasn't our intention to lodge at an inn. We had planned a holiday in the open. In that case, the fellow told us, we had better accompany him higher up the mountains to another hut, properly¹ built and closed against the weather, where we could keep warm. It was only an hour's walk, he said; and of course, there would be a number of cowherds² there, if we didn't mind that. Well, we didn't mind that at all; in fact, the more we could mix with the people of the country the more we should like it. But there were two doubts in our minds nevertheless. One was that, as this youth was a born mountaineer, whereas we came from the city, and had moreover heavy packs to carry, we might not be able to follow him up the mountains. The other was whether we should be led out of our way and have to return upon our tracks the next day in order to reach Andorra. This second doubt we mentioned to him, but he assured us that we could reach Andorra as easily from one hut as from the other. Still a little uncertain of our walking powers, we nevertheless gratefully accepted

¹ properly *adv.*, correctly.

² cowherd *n.*, herd, man who looks after animals (*e.g.* shepherd). 'Herd' also means the animals themselves.

the offer, and once again shouldering our packs, followed after our guide.

We soon found that we had nothing to fear from the speed of our new friend's progress. Indeed it was he who kept telling us to walk more slowly. The real mountaineer is too wise to move fast. If you hurry upon the mountains you soon grow tired, but at a steady even footing you can walk all day.

We made up a deep valley,[†] keeping to the course of a little mountain river; but the promised hour's walk lengthened to three hours before we reached the hut, and we must have risen to something over six thousand feet. But that didn't matter. Although the evening had now settled cold about us, the hut was solidly built of stone, and could hold out any weather. It stood on a level space of grass between steep slopes of rocky mountain, and with the ridge¹ of the Pyrenees standing fiercely up beyond.

Here we met our guide's grandfather, who welcomed us with such kindness that we might have been expected guests. A great open fire of logs² and branches was burning at one end of the hut, and we were soon seated before this, on blocks of rough stone, cooking our supper. We shared this with our hosts, who were very interested in the strange things we unloaded from our packs—tinned soup and meat and vegetables—and in return they made us large bowlfuls of coffee. The grandfather apologized³ for having no milk, but he promised us milk when the cows came in.

¹ ridge *n.*, the long top of a hill or mountain range.

² log *n.*, thick piece of wood cut from the branch or the trunk of a tree.

³ apologize *v.*, ask pardon (*n.*, apology).

A little later the cows came, some seven hundred of them, with bells gaily tinkling.¹ Yet even so there was no miik; the calves² had taken it all during the day. But there would be milk in the morning.

With the cows came seven cowherds, and as the hut was small the problem³ of finding space for all during the night promised to be difficult. Still, while the evening deepened we sat and smoked and talked. There was no suggestion that we were strangers, or that we were to be treated in any other way than members of the general company. This set us completely at our ease, and relieved⁴ us of the awkwardness⁵ of feeling ourselves intruders.⁶

It was very dark in the hut. There was one little window, but this was covered with wood, and the door was kept closed because the night was falling cold. Only at one end the fire gave a little uncertain light. We all gathered about this, while the men made their supper. The black pot hanging in the flames, and the rough bearded figures around cutting lumps⁷ of bread from huge round loaves, gave the place the appearance of some bandit⁸ stronghold.⁹ But the talk was innocent enough, being chiefly of cows and grasslands; though one old fellow who was sitting with me in a corner told me a story or two of his smuggling¹⁰ days,† adding regretfully that now that was all over.

¹ *tinkle v. and n.*, ring (used of little bells).

² *calf n.*, young cow or bull.

³ *problem n.*, question on matter difficult to decide or understand.

⁴ *relieve v.*, ease, comfort.

⁵ *awkwardness n.*, *here* discomfort, uneasy feeling (*usu.* management without skill).

⁶ *intruder n.*, one who comes in where he is not wanted, or has not been invited.

⁷ *lump n.*, big piece.

⁸ *bandit n.*, thief (outlaw) living in the mountains.

⁹ *stronghold n.*, strong protected place fort.

¹⁰ *smuggling n.*, taking goods into a country unlawfully.

We turned in† at length. The greater part of the hut was floored over about a foot above the ground, and covered untidily¹ with coats and rugs.² We all lay down together, finding what space we could, while the little cow-dogs crept in among us wherever there was a hole or a corner ; and we slept well.

Early the next morning the cowherds left again with the cows, driving them to other grass-flats which are found here and there among the mountains. However, the grandfather had kept his promise, and had first laid in a good supply of milk. For breakfast he gave us huge bowls of milk and coffee, with great lumps of bread thrown in, enough for a meal.

Breakfast over, we set out in earnest for Andorra. The grandfather pointed out the way ; yet he wasn't very helpful. All he could say was, 'Go straight ahead, straight ahead !' But 'straight ahead', as far as we could tell, led right over the top of the Pyrenees. This looked rather frightening, because from where we stood the great range, showing beyond a rolling rise of stony hills, seemed to stand up blank like a wall. Moreover, there appeared to be no opening to make for, merely a row of little hollows between the sharp teeth of the ridge. Was there a path ? we asked. No, there was no path. Then did we follow up the river ? No, we didn't follow up the river. The old man pointed out the beginning of the way, which lay between two hills ; but beyond that he could do no more than wave an arm towards that forbidding range of saw-like mountain. It was only an hour's walk, he

¹ untidy *adj.*, without arrangement, in disorder. ² rug *n.*, thick covering for a floor or a bed.

declared. Certainly the way was rough towards the end, but Andorra was just the other side. We had merely to continue, and we should get there. 'Go straight ahead, straight ahead!'

We went straight ahead as he had bidden us. And we continued. We continued for an hour, but seemed no nearer the top. We continued for three hours. At one time a great mist rolled up the valley and threatened to swallow the entire country. Here and there we came to spaces of snow. But at length we found ourselves at the foot of the main ridge. It curved around us in a half circle of sharp peaks¹ as though to challenge us to guess the passage through. And we understood now what the old man meant when he said that the way was rough towards the end. All about us was a waste of huge stones; above this, steep loose slopes of ash-like scree²; and towering over the whole, that fierce toothed ridge rising steep and bare³ above.

We had been well warned³ that it was a very simple matter to lose oneself in the twists of the Pyrenees, and we knew that a wrong direction here might shut us from Andorra by some crossing range, and bring us back into France or into some deserted corner of Spain. However, there was nothing to give us a direction, so we chose what appeared to be the easiest opening between the peaks, and made for that. It was a steep narrow valley, grassed over for the last hundred feet, and moderately⁴ free from scree. It was

¹ peak *n.*, pointed top of a mountain.

² bare *adj.*, uncovered.

³ warn *v.*, give notice of some coming danger.

⁴ moderately *adv.*, fairly well, to a small degree, not in extremes.

its freedom from scree that decided us, because we could see that with a little circling we could reach the grass by picking a stairway up the stones. But the grass when we reached it, in spite of its promise of easy going, proved unexpectedly treacherous.¹ It didn't stand up straight, but hung over in little waves like a waterfall, so that we slipped at every step; and when we tried to hold to it, it came out in our hands by the roots. The valley too was here extremely steep; and our packs being heavy dragged us backwards and threw us off our balance. It seemed for a time that we were to be beaten at the very end of our journey. But to return was unthinkable; so we dug in our feet, pressed our bodies against the mountain-side, and assuring our foot-hold at every step moved slowly upward.

My companion was the first to reach the top. We had been on our guard against over-hopefulness, telling each other that we should probably find ourselves faced with a further ridge beyond, as is so often one's experience in the mountains; so I was relieved to hear my companion's triumphant cry, 'We're at the top!' But it was somewhat discouraging to hear him call down almost in the same breath, 'But it's worse the other side!' However, he was wrong, though as I climbed up beside him and looked over, the first sight was a little disturbing. It was certainly steeper than the way by which we had come; and there was the scree again, with the great stones below. But going down should be easier than going up. We would simply have to sit down and slide²

¹ *treacherous* *adj.*, not to be trusted (*n.* *treachery*).

² *slide* *v.* and *n.*, move without any action of the body (*e.g.* on ice).

until we reached the stones. So feeling reassured, we stood up and greeted Andorra.

A great valley widened out below us. It fell from grassy level to grassy level with rocky cliffs from the enclosing mountains dividing them like walls. Some way down, the trees began, and lower still grew bushes,¹ and at the bottom, where an opposing ridge headed the valley to the left, was pleasanter vegetation² showing in a bright soft mist of green. But there were no signs of man. This was a little troubling, because we had been told that our path would bring us to Soldeu, the first Andorran town. Now my companion knew Soldeu, and if this were the Soldeu valley then the town should be well in sight; or if the town were hidden, at least the land should show signs of cultivation. But we were in a land untouched by man. It looked very possible that after all we had chosen the wrong opening between the peaks, and were not in Andorra at all.

However, there was the valley below us, and if you follow a valley far enough you will eventually³ come upon men. So we said 'Good-bye!' to France, and began the descent, though with the uneasy feeling upon us that we were lost. Yet when we came to the first of the grassy levels, our uneasiness didn't prevent us from lighting a fire and making a hearty meal. A lonely wind-blown tree gave us our fuel,⁴ and a little stream melting from a space of snow gave us our water. Our provisions we had in our packs,

¹ bush *n.*, large plant, in shape like a tree without its trunk (stem).

vegetation *n.*, any growth of trees or bushes.

³ eventually *adv.*, sooner or later, at last.

⁴ fuel *n.*, anything used for burning (*e.g.* wood, coal).

two days' full supply—it was partly these that made our packs so heavy—so to be lost for a little would be no great misfortune. Besides, it was impossible to feel dispirited,¹ because the sky was now a wonder of blue; and though the mist which had followed us up the valley seemed to be reaching for us over the ridge, yet something magical in the air melted it at the very point of its curling² over. My companion took this to be a good sign, because he told me that it was always so in Andorra. There might be clouds to the north and clouds to the south, but the sky of Andorra remained a spotless blue. Later, as we were making down the valley again, he found another sign to cheer him. He pointed out to me a tree growing out from a corner of hill. He declared he recognized³ it. He had entered Andorra the year before by a well-known pass. Beyond the hill with the tree was a valley opening into ours from the side. That side valley then must be the pass he had entered by, and somewhere round the corner, where our valley turned to the left, must lie Soldeu. The tree looked to me like any other tree, and the hill like any other hill. I didn't know how my companion could have recognized either the one or the other; but I said nothing. I was enjoying the wild and lonely country too much to be concerned at our exact position. So when, on reaching that side valley, my companion suddenly stopped and said, 'I was wrong; I've never seen this place in my life!' I didn't share his dismay. For after all, there was nothing to do but press on.

¹ *dispirited* *adj.*, discouraged, in low spirits.

² *curl* *v.*, bend over in a curve.

³ *recognize* *v.*, remember something after having once seen it.

We pressed on ; another three hours' stage. Then as the view became more open we saw the lower slopes divided into fields ; we saw houses ; we saw a man. He was wading up a shallow rocky river, pushing his hand under water every now and again catching fish†. We came up to him at length, and speaking in Spanish asked him, ' Sir, are we in France, Spain, or Andorra ? ' ' Gentlemen,' he replied politely, drawing himself up straight, ' you are in Andorra.'

After that it didn't matter that we still had some hours' walk through the full heat of the afternoon before we reached Soldeu. We were safely in Andorra.

The evening was beginning to fall as we came to Soldeu at last. We were very tired and very hungry and very thirsty. Yet at Soldeu there was no inn where we could get a meal or spend the night, no shop even where we could buy food and drink. The people were suspicious and unfriendly. They even called to their children as we passed, and stood protectively in front of them as though we might do them harm. Yet we did find a lady at length who took us into her house and made us some coffee. As we talked to her she lost her first fear of us, and hearing of the journey we had made took pity on us, and cooked us some eggs. We became bolder at that, and asked if she could let us have lodging for the night ; but she shook her head with determination, and seemed to grow suspicious again. So having finished our meal we went down to the river—for in these mountain valleys there is always a river. Here we found a space of weeds outside the cultivated enclosures of the fields. We put on all the clothing we had with us, which was little

enough,† and curling into our sleeping-bags fell asleep. But in the cold of the early morning sleep became impossible. We were still high in the mountains, and the air was like ice. We lay and shook with the cold, watching the stars, and thinking that the night would never end. But at last the sky began to change from grey to blue. Then suddenly the sun rose above the mountains, and the air turned warm on the instant.† It turned so hot indeed† that within five minutes we were glad to be out of our beds and into the icy river ; and drawing ourselves out, we lay upon the stones and dried in the heat of the sun. Then cheered and refreshed, we set to gathering dead branches from the trees and bushes, and lighting a fire made our first breakfast in Andorra.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

What do travellers notice particularly when entering a new country ?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- 72 15 passport : official form carried by a traveller when going to a foreign country, giving personal particulars, photograph, and permission to travel.
- 72 16 customs duties : money paid on certain goods carried by a traveller from one country into another.
- 72 16 searching of luggage : on entering a country, a traveller must show his luggage at the customs office for the officials to examine. If he is carrying any article on which a 'duty' is charged, he must pay the amount demanded.
- 72 19 class distinctions : distinctions between different classes of society, *e.g.* rich and poor, noble and common, *etc.*
- 75 4 what we were about : what we were doing.

PAGE LINE

- 76 9 We made up a deep valley : made our way up (*see also* make down, make for, *etc.*).
- 77 25 smuggling days : a great deal of smuggling used to be carried on over the Pyrenees, chiefly in tobacco. This was to avoid the customs (or import) duties.
- 78 1 turned in : went to bed.
- 79 17 scree : as the larger stones break away and roll down the steep slopes of the mountains, they leave behind long tracks of loose powdery refuse. This is called scree, and it is very slippery.
- 83 3 pushing his hand under water and catching fish : one particular fish, the trout, can be caught in this way.
- 83 32 little enough : very little.
- 84 8 on the instant : immediately, instantly.
- 84 9 It turned so hot indeed : high up the mountains, it may be extremely hot by day, and extremely cold at night.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. Why should Andorra's position on the *southern* slope of the Pyrenees affect its weather ?
2. What are the negative virtues of Andorra ?
3. What are its positive attractions ?
4. Why was it pointless to report at the customs office ?
5. How were the two friends treated in the mountain hut ?
6. Describe the hut.
7. What were the difficulties and dangers in finding the way into Andorra ?
8. What did the travellers see when they reached the top of the range ?
9. How were the travellers received in Soldeu ?
10. How did they spend the night ?
- B. There are many expressions in this passage which are not strictly necessary, but which give it a conversational effect. Make sentences in the same way, using the words and expressions in the following list :

Example : Andorra lies on the southern slope, which
after all is very important.

too	also	at least	now	indeed
rather	of course	however	as it happened	
well	in fact	nevertheless	whereas	still
moreover	even	enough	at all	besides

C. *Example :* *It's very likely that* you don't know.
Probably you don't know.

In the same way find other words or expressions for those
 in italics :

1. *To some extent* these are negative.
2. *It is well worth* a visit.
3. The road will give you *at the very beginning* a false
 idea of Andorra.
4. It is better to *make your way on foot*.
5. We soon *came upon* the hut.
6. He realized at last what we were *about*.
7. There would be *a number of* cowherds there.
8. We didn't *mind* that.
9. We should have to return *upon our tracks*.
10. We *had nothing to fear from* him.
11. He *kept telling* us to walk slowly.
12. We *made up* a deep valley.
13. We were not treated *in any other way than* the rest.
14. This *set us at our ease*.
15. This *gave* the place *the appearance of* a bandit strong-
 hold.
16. He told me *a story or two*.
17. That was now *all over*.
18. We *turned in* at length.
19. *The greater part of* the hut.
20. We *set out in earnest* for Andorra.
21. He could *do no more than* wave an arm.
22. The way was rough *towards* the end.
23. It was *a very simple matter* to lose oneself.
24. We *made for* the easiest opening.
25. We *set to* gathering fire-wood.

D. What nouns are formed from or connected with the following ?

dependent	difficult	exact	central	attract
extend	enter	admit	serve	idle
distinguish	employ	beg	drunk	begin
civilize	modern	exist	decide	obey
suggest	ignorant	innocent	lodge	desert
bathe	appear	foolish	realize	polite
inform	intend	assure	certain	expect
grateful	solid	complete	relieve	awkward
cover	earnest	open	declare	entire
continue	pass	understand	mean	warn
direct	moderate	extreme	hopeful	probable
triumphant	disturb	simple	enclose	divide
pleasant	see	possible	descend	easy
prevent	provide	magical	recognize	enjoy
suspicious	determine	cultivate	refresh	warm

E. *Example*: Shoulder:
We shouldered our
packs.

In the same way
make sentences
using as many
parts of the body
as you can as verbs
instead of nouns.



F. Many of the words
in the above list
have negatives or
opposites. Go
through the words
and say what these are, both in the forms given and in
the noun forms.

Examples: Dependent: independent, independence.
Difficult: easy, easiness, ease.

THE BENDING OF THE BOW

From *The Morning of Time* by Charles G. D. Roberts (b.1860)

A-YA's child by Grôm† was a straight-limbed,¹ fair-skinned boy of somewhere between four and five years. A-ya sat cross-legged near the watch-fire, some fifty yards or so from the edge of the bushes, and played with the boy, whose eyes were alight with intelligence.² Behind her rolled, playing happily with its toes and sucking³ a banana,⁴ a fat brown flat-nosed baby of some fourteen or fifteen months.

Both A-ya and the boy were interested in a new toy. It was, perhaps, the first whip.* The boy had succeeded in tying a thin strip⁵ of raw⁶ hide,⁷ something over† three feet in length, to one end of a stick which was several inches longer. The uses of a whip came to him by natural insight,⁸ and he began applying it to his mother's shoulders.

At last, however, the thin hide stung⁹ too hard even for A-ya, with all her patience, to find it amusing. She took the toy away and began playing with it herself. The hide, at its free end, chanced to be split¹⁰ almost to the tip. The end of the handle was

¹ limb *n.*, arm or leg.

² intelligence *n.*, understanding, sense.

³ suck *v.*, draw in with the lips without using the teeth.

⁴ banana *n.*, long fruit with soft, thick, yellow skin.

⁵ strip *n.*, long narrow piece.

⁶ raw *adj.*, fresh, not cooked.

⁷ hide *n.*, thick skin of animal.

⁸ insight *n.*, understanding.

⁹ stung (sting) *v.*, cause a sudden sharp pain.

¹⁰ split *v.* and *n.*, divide lengthwise.

formed by a rough knot,¹ where it had been broken from the parent stem.² Idly but firmly, with her strong hands she bent the stick, and slipped the split end of the hide over the knot, where it held.

Interested, but with no suggestion of understanding in her bright eyes, she looked upon the first bow—the astonishing product of a child and a woman playing.

The child, displeased at this new useless thing, and wanting his whip back, tried to get the bow from his mother's hands; but she pushed him off. She liked this new toy. It looked, somehow, as if it invited her to do something with it. Presently she pulled the hide, and let it go again. Tightly strung, it made a pleasant little twanging sound. This she repeated³ many times, holding it up to her ear and laughing with pleasure. The boy grew interested, and wanted to try the new game for himself. But A-ya would not let him touch it. 'Go and get another stick,' she commanded impatiently; but quite forgot to see her command obeyed.

As she was twanging the strange instrument⁴ which had so happily shaped itself under her hands, Grôm came up behind her. He stepped carefully over the little brown baby. He was about to pull A-ya's heavy hair playfully; but his eyes fell upon the thing in her hands, and he checked himself.

For minute after minute he stood there motionless, watching and studying this new toy. His eyes

¹ knot *n.* and *v.*, *bere* hard lump on a piece of wood, caused originally by the joining of two branches (*also* join in a piece of string).

² stem *n.*, stalk of plant, main part of tree.

³ repeat *v.*, do (or say) a second time.

⁴ instrument *n.*, anything that can be used for a special purpose, *e.g.* tool, weapon, musical instrument.

narrowed, his brows drew themselves down thoughtfully. The thing seemed to him to suggest dim, cloudy, tremendous possibilities; and he felt in his brain for some idea of the nature of these possibilities. Yet as far as he could see, it was good for nothing but to make a faintly pleasant twang for the amusement of women and children. At last he could keep his hands off it no longer. 'Give it to me,' he said suddenly, laying his hand on A-ya's wrist.

But A-ya had not yet done with it. She held it away from him, and twanged it with redoubled force. Without further argument, and without violence, Grôm reached out a long arm, and found the bow in his possession. A-ya was surprised that such a little thing should seem of such importance in her lord's eyes†; but her faith was great. She shook the wild mane† of hair back from her face, and gathered herself with her arms about both knees to watch what Grôm would do with the plaything.

First he examined it carefully, and then he fastened the hide more securely at both ends. He twanged it as A-ya had done. He bent it to its limit and eased it slowly back again, studying the new force imprisoned in the changing curve. At last he asked who had made it.

'I did,' answered A-ya, very proud of her work now that she found it taken so seriously by Grôm.

'No, *I* did,' cried the boy, feeling himself wronged.

The mother laughed gently. 'Yes, he tied one end, and beat me with it,' she said. 'Then I took it from him, and bent the stick and tied the other end.'

‘It is very good,’ said Grôm, with thoughtful approval. He sat down a few feet away and began experimenting.

Picking up a small stone, he held it upon the string, bent the bow a little way, and let go. The stone flew up and hit him with surprising force in the mouth.

‘*Oh!*’ cried A-ya sympathetically,¹ as the bright blood ran down his beard*. But the child, thinking that his father had done it on purpose, laughed with hearty delight. Somewhat annoyed, Grôm got up, moved a few steps farther away, and sat down again with his back to the family circle.

As to the force that was hidden in this strange little instrument he was now fully satisfied. But he was not satisfied with the direction in which it acted. He continued his experiments, but was careful to draw the bow lightly.

For a long time he found it impossible to guess beforehand the direction in which the stones, or the bits of stick, would take in their surprising jumps from the loosed bow-string. But at length a dim idea of aim came to him. He lifted the bow—his left fist holding its middle—to the level of his eyes, at arm’s length. He got the string correctly in the centre of the stone and drew toward his nose. This effort was so successful that the stone went perfectly straight—and caught him full on the thumb.*

The blow was so severe that he dropped the bow with an angry exclamation. Looking quickly over his shoulder to see if A-ya had noticed what had happened, he observed that her face was buried between her knees

¹ sympathetically *adv.*, in a manner showing sorrow for another person (*also feeling in the same way as another person*), *n.*, sympathy.

and quite hidden by her hair. But her shoulders were shaking violently. He suspected that she was laughing at him ; and for a moment, as his thumb was aching¹ fiercely, he considered whether he ought to give her a beating. He had never done such a thing to her, however, though all the other Cave² Men,† including Bawr the Chief, used to beat their women on occasions. In his heart he hated the idea of hurting her ; and it would hardly be worth while beating her without hurting her. The idea, therefore, was promptly dismissed.³ He eyed the shaking shoulders in annoyance for some seconds ; and then, as the aching in the wounded thumb lessened, a smile of sympathetic understanding spread over his own face. He picked up the bow, sprang to his feet, and went over to the bushes where some young cane⁴ grew.

The girl, lifting her head, looked at him cautiously through her hair. Her laughter was forgotten on the instant, because she guessed that his busy brain was on the track of some new experiment.

Arriving at the canes, Grôm broke himself half a dozen well-hardened stems, from two to three feet in length, and about as thick at their smaller ends as A-ya's little finger.

These seemed to suggest to him the possibility of better results than anything he could get from those uncertain stones.

By this time quite a number of curious⁵ onlookers—women and children mostly, the greater part of the

¹ ache *v.* and *n.*, hurt with a continuous pain (*e.g.* tooth-ache).

² cave *n.*, hollow in a hill-side.

³ dismiss *v.*, send away.

⁴ cane *n.*, straight, hard, thin, hollow stem of certain plants.

⁵ curious *adj.*, *bere* interested in (*usu.* strange), *n.*, curiosity.

men being away hunting, and the rest too proud to show their curiosity—had gathered to watch Grôm's experiments. They were puzzled¹ to make out what it was he was busying himself with.

Choosing one of the canes, Grôm slowly applied the bigger end of it to the bow-string, and stood for a long time considering, drawing it a little way and easing it back without letting it go. Then he called to mind that his spears always threw better when they were hurled heavy end first. So he turned the little arrow and applied the small end to the bow-string. Then he pulled the string and let it go. The arrow, all unguided, shot straight up into the air, turned over, fell sharply, and buried its head in a piece of soft ground. Grôm felt that this was progress. The onlookers opened their mouths in wonder, but dared not venture any remark when Grôm was at his mysteries.^{2†}

Pulling the arrow from the earth, Grôm once more laid it to the bow-string. As he pulled the string the arrow slipped about uncertainly. With an exclamation of impatience, he hooked³ the forefinger of his left hand over it, holding it in place, and pulled it through the guide thus formed. A light flashed upon his intelligent brain. Slightly curving his finger, so that the arrow could move freely, he drew the string backward and forward, with deep consideration, over and over again. To his delight he found that the arrow was no longer awkward⁴ to control, but as

¹ puzzle *v.* and *n.*, think over some difficult problem so as to understand it (*n.*, problem).

² mystery *n.*, something strange, puzzling.

³ hook *v.* and *n.*, bend over, form a curve.

⁴ awkward *adj.*, *here* difficult to manage (*usu.* without skill in managing).

obedient as he could wish. At last, lifting the bow above his head, he drew it strongly, and shot the arrow into the air. He shouted as it slipped smoothly through the guiding hook of his finger and went flying skyward as if it would never stop. The eyes of the onlookers followed its flight with awe, and A-ya, suddenly understanding, caught her breath, and drew the boy to her heart in delight. Her quick mind had understood, though dimly, the wonder of what her man had done.

Now, though Grôm had pointed his arrow skyward, he had taken no thought whatever as to its direction, or the distance it might travel. As a matter of fact, he had shot towards the Caves. He had shot strongly; and that first bow was a powerful one. Most of the people who sat before the Caves were watching; but there were some who were too lazy or too foolish to take an interest in anything less arresting¹ than a knock on the head. Among these was a fat old woman, who, with her back to all the excitement, was bending herself double to search in the rubbish² of sticks and bones for something which she had dropped. Grôm's arrow, turning in a slow curve against the blue, came speeding downward on a long slope, and buried its tip in that upturned, fat and greasy body. With a scream the old woman jumped round, tore out the arrow, hurled it upon the ground, stared at it in horror as if she thought it some kind of snake, and went off, wildly muttering, into the nearest cave.

¹ arrest *v.*, stop suddenly (*here* having the effect of making people take notice).

² rubbish *n.*, things which have been thrown away.

An outburst of frightened cries arose from all the onlookers, but it died down almost in the same breath. It was Grôm who had done this peculiar¹ thing, striking without warning from very far off. The old woman must have done something to make Grôm angry. They were all afraid; and several, whose consciences were not quite at ease, followed the old woman's example and slipped into the Caves.

As for Grôm, his feelings were a mixture of annoyance and triumph. He was sorry to have hurt the old woman. He had a strange dislike of hurting anyone unnecessarily; and when he looked back and saw A-ya swaying² herself to and fro in heartless amusement, he felt like asking her how she would have liked it herself, if she had been in the place of the fat old woman. On the other hand, he knew that he had made a great discovery, second only to the conquest of the fire. He had found a new weapon, of unheard-of, unimagined powers, able to kill swiftly and silently and at a great distance. All he had to do was to perfect the weapon and learn to control it.

He walked proudly up to the cave-mouth to recover his arrow. The people, even the mightiest of the warriors, looked anxious³ and disapproving as he drew near; but he gave them never a look. It would not have done† to let them think that he had wounded the old woman by accident. He picked up the arrow and examined the blood-stained tip, frowning⁴ fiercely. Then he stared into the cave where the unlucky

¹ peculiar *adj.*, strange, unusual, curious.

² sway *v.*, move from side to side.

³ anxious *adj.*, troubled, worried, concerned.

⁴ frown *v.*, and *n.* draw the brows together in thought or anger.

victim of his experiments had taken shelter. He refitted the arrow to the bow-string, and made as if to follow up his stroke with further punishment. Instantly¹ there came from the darkness within a noise of terrified female outcries. He hesitated, seemed to think better of it,[†] put the arrow with the others under his arm, and walked back to rejoin A-ya. He had done enough for the moment. His next step required deep thought and preparation.

An hour or two later, Grôm set out from the Caves alone, in spite of A-ya's begging to accompany him. He wanted to be completely by himself with his new weapon.

All that afternoon he experimented with his arrows, to find what length and what weight would give the best results. One of the arrows he broke completely, by driving it, at short range, straight against the rock-face of the mountain. Two others he lost, by shooting them, far beyond his expectations, over the edge of the cliff² and down into the thick bushes below him, where he did not care to search too closely by reason of the danger of snakes. The bow, as his good luck would have it, though short and clumsy,³ was very powerful, being made of a stick of dry upland nut⁴-tree; and the string of raw hide was strong and tough,⁵ though it had a troublesome way of stretching, which forced Grôm to restring it many times before all the stretch was out of it.

¹ instantly *adv.*, immediately.

² cliff *n.*, very steep hill- or mountain-face.

³ clumsy *adj.*, *here* not well shaped, difficult to manage (*usu.* awkward).

⁴ nut *n.*, fruit with a very hard shell (covering).

⁵ tough *adj.*, strong, difficult to tear or split.

Having satisfied himself as to the power of his bow and the range of his arrows, Grôm set himself next to the problem of aim. Choosing a plant of prickly pear,[†] of about the size of a man, he shot at it, at different ranges, till most of its great fleshy leaves were split and torn. With his straight eye[†] and natural intelligence, he soon got the idea of raising the bow for range, and made some fairly good shooting. He found also that he could guide the arrow without hooking his finger around it. His joy was so extreme that he quite forgot to eat, till the closing in of darkness put an end to his practice.

When the morning came, red and orange, around the shoulder of the saw-toothed mountain, he was up again and out into the cool, sweet air with his arrows.

The difficulty which now faced him was that of giving his arrows a strong point. Being of a very hard cane they would take a point of almost needle* sharpness. But it was weak; and the cane being hollow, the point was necessarily on one side, which made the arrows fly falsely. There were no flints¹ in the neighbourhood, which he could split into edged and pointed pieces. He tried hardening his points in the fire; but the results were not altogether satisfactory. He thought of tipping some of the arrows with thorns,² but he could not, at the moment, think of such a method of fixing these thorns in place as would not quite destroy the efficiency of the arrows. At last he made up his mind that the thing to use would be bone, ground into a convenient shape between two

¹ *flint n.*, hard stone which can be shaped and sharpened into tools and weapons.

² *thorn n.*, short, sharp, pointed growth on certain plants.

stones. But this was a matter that would have to await his return to the Caves, and would then call for very careful consideration. For the present he must be satisfied with such points as he had sharpened, and hardened in the fire.

Until he could carry out his idea of giving his arrows tips of bone, he must find some stems of solid growth to take the place of his light hollow canes. For the next hour or two he searched the jungle¹ carefully and cautiously, looking for a young growth that might immediately serve his purpose.

But there in the jungle everything that was hard was rough or twisted; everything that was straight was soft and juicy.² It was not till the sun was almost over his head, and the heat was urging him back to the coolness of his cave, that he came across something worth trying. On a bare, wind-swept hill, far out on the mountain-side, lay the trunk³ of an old nut-tree, which had clearly been split by lightning. From the roots had sprung a number of growths, ranging from a foot or two in height to the level of Grôm's head. They were as straight and thin as the canes; and their hardness was proved to Grôm's satisfaction when he tried to break them off. They were tough, too, so that he almost lost his patience over them, before he learnt that the best way to deal with them was to strip them down where they sprang from the parent trunk or root. Having at length gathered an armful, he returned to his cave and proceeded to shape the stems in the fire.

¹ jungle *n.*, very thick forest in hot country.

² juicy *adj.*, wet inside (*e.g.* like an orange).

³ trunk *n.*, stem of a tree (*als.* box in which a traveller carries his clothes).

The result was beyond his utmost expectations. After careful treatment, the ends being turned continually in the glowing fire, he rubbed away the burnt parts between two stones, and found that he could thus work up an evenly-rounded point. The point thus formed was sharp and hard; and as he balanced the new arrow in his hand he realized that its weight would add tremendously to its power of piercing. When he tried a shot with it, he found that it flew farther and straighter. It drove through the tough, fleshy leaf of the prickly pear as if it hardly noticed it. He shaped himself half a dozen more of these highly efficient arrows, and then set out again—this time down the valley—to find a living creature for his practice.

Adapted.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

By what stages did Grôm improve and perfect the bow?

PAGE	LINE	NOTES
88	3	A-ya's child by Grôm: A-ya was the mother, Grôm the father.
88	13	something over: a little more than.
90	15	in her lord's eyes: in her husband's opinion, regard.
90	17	mane: used of animals; here the word suggests that A-ya's hair is long and untidy.
92	6	Cave Men: men of very early times who lived in caves.
93	17	Grôm was at his mysteries: Grôm was busy with, occupied with, his mysteries.
95	25	It would not have done: It would have been unwise.
96	2	made as if to: acted as though he intended to, pretended to.
96	6	think better of it: decide not to.
97	3	prickly pear: plant found in hot countries, with thick, fleshy leaves and thorny fruit.
97	6	straight eye: steady sight, power of taking steady aim.

EXERCISES

- A.
1. Draw diagrams showing how the whip was changed into a bow.
 2. How did A-ya play with the bow ?
 3. What happened when Grôm shot stones from the bow ?
 4. How did Grôm differ from other Cave Men husbands ?
 5. Why did Grôm pretend that he had shot the old woman on purpose ?
 6. How did Grôm learn to give his arrows direction and range ?
 7. Why should a sharpened cane fly falsely when used as an arrow ? Draw a diagram.
 8. In what ways might Grôm have tipped his arrows to give them sharp heads ?
 9. How did Grôm at last make arrows which satisfied him ?
 10. Why should a bow and arrow be more efficient than a spear ?
- B. *Example* : She *let* it go : she *freed* (loosed) it.
In the same way find single words to replace the expressions in italics :
1. [*His*] [*eyes fell upon*] the thing in her hand.
 2. He *felt in his brain* for some idea.
 3. It was *good for nothing* except to make a pleasant twang.
 4. He wanted to *give* her a beating.
 5. They used to beat their women *on occasions*.
 6. It would *hardly* be worth while.
 7. *The greater part* of the men were away.
 8. They could not *make out* what he was doing.
 9. He pulled it through his finger *over and over again*.
 10. The woman had *taken shelter* in the cave.
 11. He *made as if* to shoot again.
 12. He wanted to be *by himself*.
 13. The bow, *as good luck would have it*, was very powerful.

14. The [*closing in of darkness*] [*put an end to*] his practice.
15. At last he *made up his mind*.
16. This *would have to* await his return.
17. Success *put new heart into* him.
18. It happened *all in a breath*.
19. He *called to mind* what had happened.
20. He *fell in with* a party of warriors.

C. *Example* : He *sent* the arrow into the air :
 He *shot* the arrow into the air.

In the same way find more exact, or more expressive, words for the words in italics :

1. He *pushed* his spear into the animal.
2. When she let the bow-string go it made a sharp *sound*.
3. The thin hide *hurt* her when he *beat* her with it.
4. The hide was *divided* at one end.
5. It suggested *great* possibilities.
6. He bent the bow and *let it go* slowly back again.
7. Her face was *hidden* between her knees.
8. He shook her *with force*.
9. His thumb was aching *badly*.
10. The idea was *immediately* dismissed.
11. He *looked at* her shaking shoulders in annoyance.
12. He *got quickly* to his feet.
13. The arrow *moved up and down* uncertainly.
14. He *bent* his finger over the arrow.
15. With a *sound* of impatience.
16. The arrow turned in a slow *half circle*.
17. The arrow came *hurrying* downward.
18. The old woman *pulled out* the arrow.
19. She looked at the arrow in *fear*.
20. She went off *talking* to herself.
21. A *sudden noise* of frightened cries.
22. They *went quickly and quietly* into the cave.
23. A-ya *moved* to and fro in amusement.
24. He *rubbed* a piece of bone into a sharp point.
25. The growths were too *hard* to break off.

26. The arrow *went through* the prickly pear.
27. He *rested* against the rock.
28. The tree fell with a *loud sound*.
29. He *drew* the dead animal after him.
30. The bull gave an angry *cry*.

D. Notice these double words :

straight-limbed, cross-legged, etc.

Describe the parts of the body with similar expressions.

E. *Example* : Whip : A whip is a stick with a piece of string tied to one end. It is used for whipping with.

In the same way describe the following, and say what they are used for :

bow	arrow	toy	spear	cave
fire	weapon	needle	bread	rope
boat	sail	cheese	hammer	flag
inn	axe	bed	curtain	sword
chair	candle	room	iron	village
ladder	wheel	tower	gate	trap
market-place		armour	tent	ring

F. What nouns are formed from or connected with, the following ?

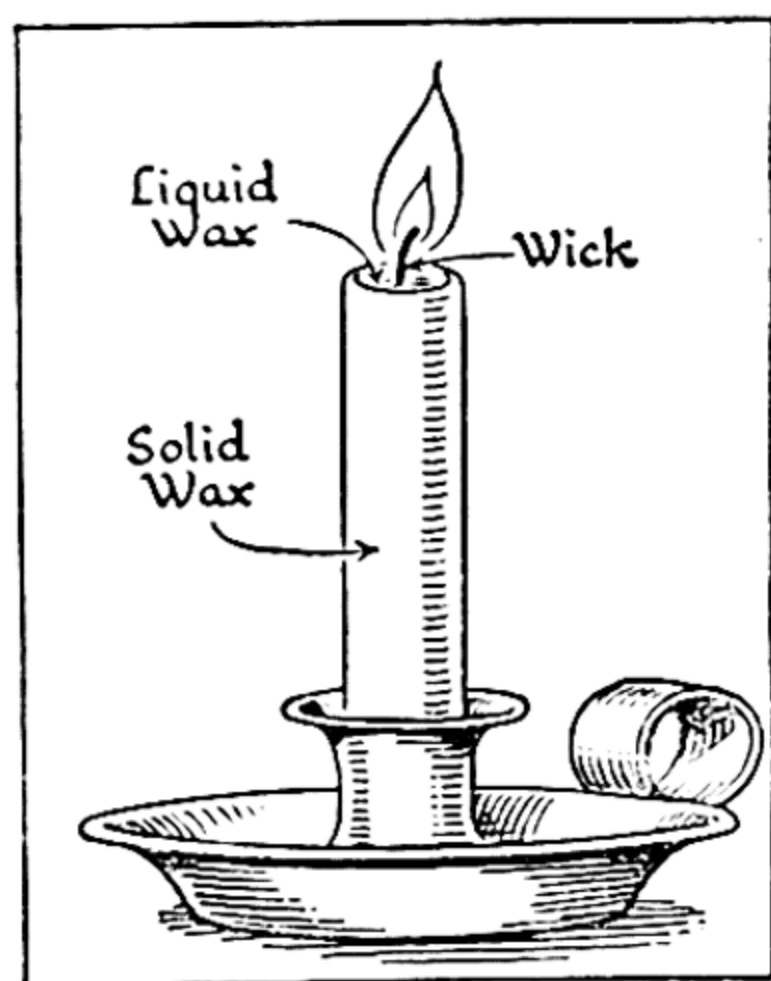
intelligent	succeed	long	apply	patient
amuse	suggest	under-stand	invite	produce
please	repeat	obey	happy	move
think	juicy	possible	argue	violent
possess	important	examine	gentle	approve
sympathetic	annoy	satisfy	direct	act
continue	idle	perfect	severe	exclaim
observe	suspect	consider	beat	prompt
dismiss	cautious	laugh	arrive	certain
curious	proud	choose	entire	bury
open	myster-ious	free	strong	shoot

smooth	fly	awful	breathe	lazy
foolish	old	excite	horrible	terrible
angry	strike	warn	conscien- tious	real
conscious	easy	mix	sorry	discover
conquer	imagine	able	perfect	anxious
punish	hesitate	prepare	complete	weigh
natural	extreme	practise	difficult	grow
necessary	false	true	destroy	efficient
convenient	serve	high	prove	proceed

HOW A CANDLE BURNS

From *The Chemical History of a Candle* by Michael Faraday (1791-1867)

WE will light one or two candles, and set them to perform their proper work. You observe a candle is



a very different thing from a lamp. With a lamp you take a little oil, fill your bowl, put in some cotton prepared by artificial¹ means, and then light the top of the wick.* When the flame runs down the cotton to the oil, it goes out, but it goes on burning in the part above. Now, I have no doubt you will ask, how is it that the oil, which will not burn of itself, gets up to the top of the

cotton, where it will burn? We shall presently examine that; but there is a much more wonderful thing about the burning of a candle than this. You have here a solid substance with no bowl to contain it; and how is it that this solid substance can get up to the place where the flame is? How is it that this solid gets there, seeing that it is not a liquid? Or, when it is made a liquid, then how is it that it keeps together? This is a wonderful thing about a candle.

You see, in the first instance, that a beautiful cup is formed just under the flame. As the air comes to

¹ artificial *adj.*, not natural. Prepared by artificial means = manufactured.

the candle it moves upward by the force of the current which the heat of the candle produces, and it so cools all the side of the wax,* tallow, or fuel, as to keep the edge much cooler than the part within. The part within is melted by the flame that runs down the wick as far as it can go before it is put out, but the part on the inside does not melt. If I made a current in one direction, my cup would be uneven, and the liquid would therefore run over; for the same force of gravity† which holds worlds together holds this liquid in a horizontal¹ position, and if the cup is not horizontal, of course the liquid will run away. You see, therefore, that the cup is formed by this beautifully regular rising current of air playing upon all sides, which keeps the outside of the candle cool. No fuel would serve for a candle which had not the property of forming this cup. I hope you will now see that the perfection of an action—that is, its usefulness—is the better point of beauty about it. It is not the best looking thing, but the best acting thing, which is the most advantageous to us. I also hope you will always remember that whenever a result happens, especially if it be new, you should say, ‘What is the cause? Why does it happen?’ and you will in the course of time find out the reason.

Then there is another point about these candles which will answer a question—that is, as to the way in which this liquid gets out of the cup, up the wick, and into the place of combustion.² You know that the flames in these burning wicks in candles do not run down to the wax or other matter, and melt it all

¹ horizontal *adj.*, level.

² combustion *n.* (*sc.*), burning.

away, but keep to their own right place. They are fenced off from the liquid below, and do not intrude on the cup at the sides. I cannot imagine a more beautiful example than the condition of adjustment¹ under which a candle makes one part serve another to the very end of its action. A combustible² thing like that, burning away gradually, never being intruded upon by the flame, is a very beautiful sight ; especially when you come to learn what a powerful thing flame is—what power it has of destroying the wax itself when it gets hold of it, and of disturbing its proper form if it only comes too near.

But how does the flame get hold of the fuel ? There is a beautiful point about that—*capillary attraction*.† ‘Capillary attraction!’ you say : ‘the attraction of hairs!’ Well, never mind the name ; it was given in old times, before we had a good understanding of what the real power was. It is by what is called capillary attraction that the fuel is carried to the part where combustion goes on, and is placed there, not in a careless way, but very beautifully in the very midst of the centre of action which takes place around it. Now, I am going to give you one or two instances of capillary attraction.

It is that kind of action or attraction which makes two things that do not dissolve³ in each other still hold together. When you wash your hands, you wet them thoroughly. You take a little soap,⁴ to make the water hold more closely to the hand, and you find your hand remains wet. This is by that kind of attraction

¹ *adjustment* *n.*, fitting of one part to another.

² *combustible* *adj.* (*sc.*), able to burn.

³ *dissolve* *v.*, melt into (*e.g.* salt dissolves in water).

⁴ *soap* *n.*, substance used with water for washing.

of which I am about to speak. And, what is more, if your hands are not dirty (as they almost always are by the usages of life), if you put your finger into a little warm water, the water will creep a little way up the finger, though you may not stop to examine it.

I have here a substance which is rather porous¹—a pillar of salt (Fig. 1). I will pour into the plate at the bottom, not water, as it appears, but a saturated solution² of salt which cannot

dissolve more; so that the action which you see will not be due to its dissolving anything. We may consider the plate to be the candle, and the salt the wick, and this solution the melted wax. (I have coloured the liquid blue that you may see the action better.) You observe that,

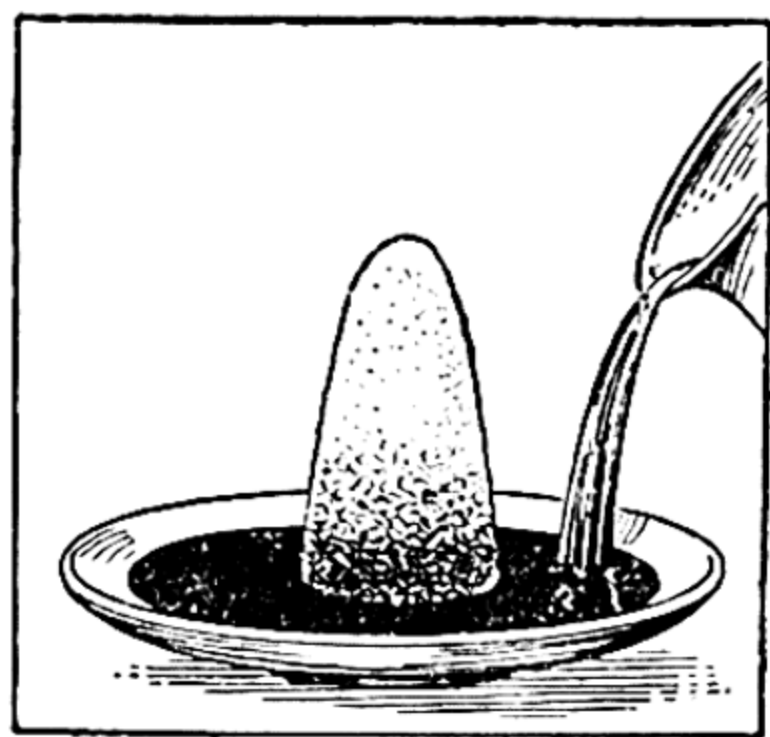


FIG. 1

now I pour in the liquid, it rises and gradually creeps up the salt higher and higher; and provided the pillar does not fall over, it will go to the top. If this blue solution were combustible, and we were to place a wick at the top of the salt, it would burn as it entered the wick.

It is a most curious thing to see this kind of action taking place, and to observe how peculiar some of the circumstances³ are about it. When you wash your hands, you take a towel³ to wipe⁴ off the water; and it is by that kind of wetting, or that kind of attraction,

¹ *porous* *adj.*, full of pores (very small holes like the holes in the skin) and, as a result, able to draw in water.

² *circumstance* *n.*, condition in which something happens.

³ *towel* *n.*, cloth for drying the body.

⁴ *wipe* *v.*, rub over with a cloth.

which makes the towel become wet with water, that the wick is made wet with the wax. I have known some careless boys and girls (indeed, I have known it happen to careful people as well) who, having washed their hands and wiped them with a towel, have thrown the towel over the side of the basin,¹ and before long it has drawn all the water out of the basin and carried

it to the floor, because it happened to be thrown over the side in such a way as to suck out the water (Fig. 2).

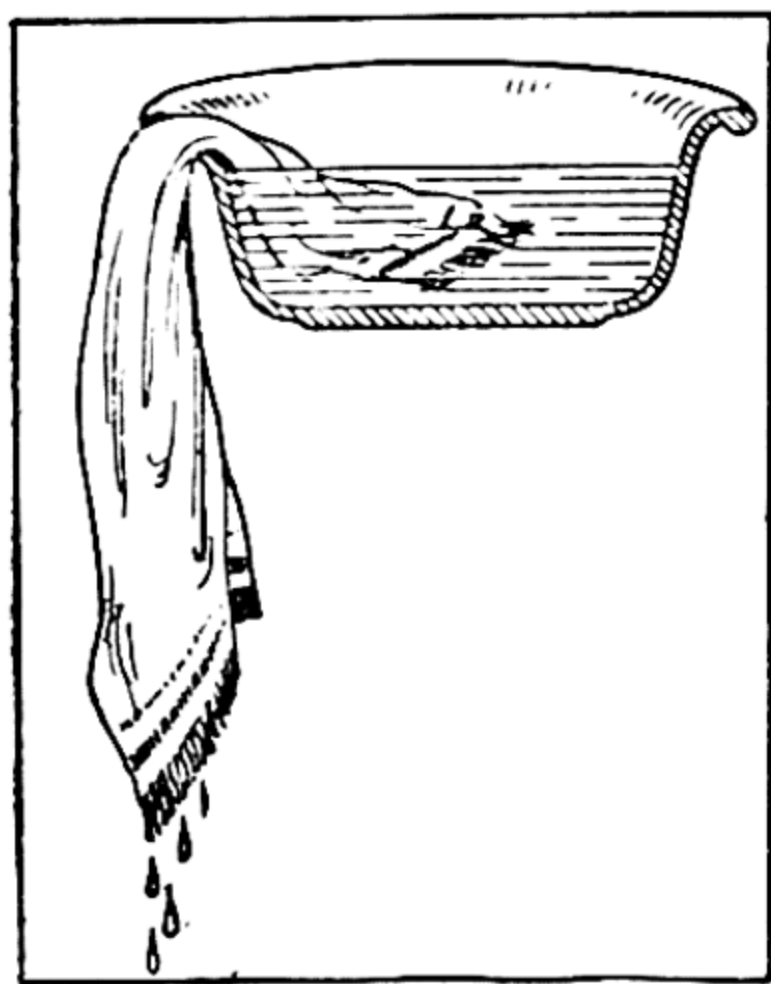


FIG. 2

That you may better see the way in which the substances act one upon another, I have here a bowl made of wire gauze*† filled with water, and you may compare it in its action to the wick in one respect, or to a piece of cloth in the other. In fact, wicks are

sometimes made of a kind of wire gauze. You will observe that this bowl is a porous thing; for if I pour a little water on to the top, it will run out at the bottom. You would be puzzled for a good while if I asked you what the state of this bowl is, what is inside it, and why it is there. The bowl is full of water, and yet you see the water goes in and runs out as if it were empty. In order to prove this to you, I have only to empty it. The reason is this—the wire, being once wetted, remains wet; the holes are so small that the

* basin *n.*, washing-bowl.

liquid is attracted so strongly from the one side to the other, as to remain in the bowl although it is porous. In like manner the particles¹ of melted wax rise up the wick and get to the top; other particles then follow by their attraction for each other, and as they reach the flame they are gradually burned.

Here is another application² of the same principle.

You see this piece of cane. I have seen boys about the streets, who are very anxious to appear like men, take a piece of cane, and light it and smoke it, as an imitation³ of a cigar.⁴ They are enabled to do so because there is a hole through the cane, and because this hole is narrow. If I place this piece of cane on a plate containing some camphine† (which is very much like paraffin† in its general

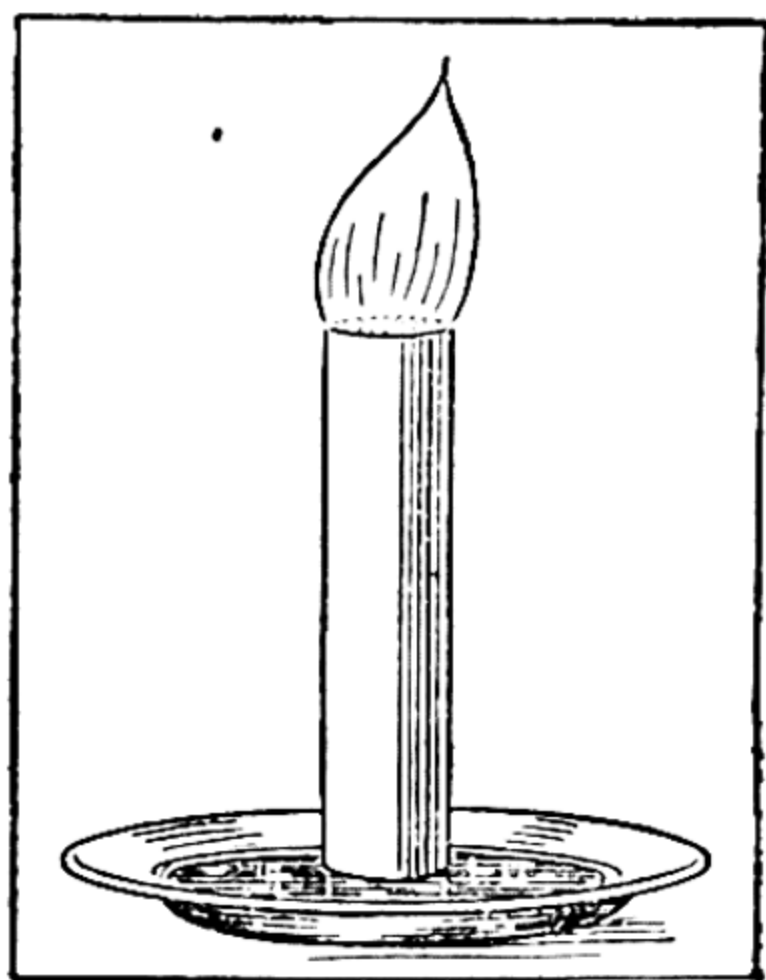


FIG. 3

character), exactly in the same manner as the blue liquid rose through the salt will this liquid rise through the cane. There being no pores at the side, the liquid cannot go in that direction, but must pass through its length. Already the liquid is at the top of the cane; now I can light it and make it serve as a candle (Fig. 3). The liquid has risen by the capillary attraction of the cane, just as it does through the cotton in the candle.

¹ *particle n. (sc.), little part.*

³ *imitation n., copy.*

² *application n., applying, use for a particular purpose.*

⁴ *cigar n., tobacco rolled into a form ready for smoking.*

Now, the only reason why the candle does not burn all down the side of the wick is, that the melted wax puts out the flame. You know that a candle, if turned upside down, so as to allow the fuel to run upon the wick, will be put out. The reason is, that the flame has not had time to make the fuel hot enough to burn, as it does above, where it is carried in small quantities into the wick, and has all the effect of the heat exercised upon it.

There is another condition which you must learn about the candle, without which you would not be able fully to understand its working; and that is the vaporous¹ condition of the fuel. In order that you may understand that, let me show you a very pretty, but very common-place² experiment. If you blow a candle out cleverly, you will see the vapour rise from it. You have, I know, often smelt the vapour of a blown-out candle—and a very bad smell it is; but if you blow it out cleverly, you will be able to see pretty well the vapour into which this solid matter is changed. I will blow out one of these candles in such a way as not to disturb the air around it, by the continuing action of my breath; and now, if I hold a lighted match two or three inches from the wick, you will observe a line of fire going through the air till it reaches the candle. I am obliged to be quick and ready, because, if I allow the vapour time to cool, it changes back into a liquid or solid, or the stream of combustible matter gets disturbed.

Adapted.

¹ *vaporous* *adj.* (*sc.*), in the form of gas (vapour).

² *common-place* *adj.*, ordinary.

SUGGESTED KEY QUESTION

What conditions are necessary to allow a candle to burn well?

NOTES

PAGE LINE

- 105 9 force of gravity : force which makes things fall (or more correctly, force which makes all things hold together).
- 106 14 capillary attraction : 'capillary' means hair-like, 'attraction' means drawing or pulling power. A hair is really a very fine tube. If a fine tube is placed in water, the water will run up inside it ; it is drawn up, or 'attracted'. The way in which the term 'capillary attraction' is used in Science is explained in the examples which follow.
- 107 8 saturated solution : water with so much salt dissolved in it that no more will dissolve.
- 108 15 bowl made of wire gauze filled with water: to understand this experiment, remember that the gauze bowl is first filled with water, and yet the water does not run through the holes in the gauze because they are so small. Yet when more water is added, instead of overflowing at the top, the water runs through the holes at the bottom.
- 109 19 camphine : a kind of oil.
- 109 21 paraffin : the oil used in lamps.

EXERCISES

- A.
1. Name the different parts of a candle.
 2. What changes must take place in the wax before it will burn in the wick?
 3. What is the importance of the cup which is formed in the top of a candle when it burns?
 4. How is the cup kept in shape both by coolness and heat?
 5. Why does a candle burn badly when the cup is uneven?
 6. How do the following explain the working of 'capillary attraction' : salt, towel, gauze, cane?

7. Why does the wax burn only in the wick, and not in the cup ?
8. When a candle has just been put out, why is it possible to relight it without actually touching the wick with the lighted match ?
9. What conditions must be observed to make this possible ?
10. In what way is a candle similar to, and in what way is it different from, a lamp ?

B. *Example* : It goes on burning : it continues burning.

In the same way find single words to replace the words in italics :

1. The oil *gets to* the top of the cotton.
2. The air *moves upward*.
3. The flame *runs down* the wick.
4. The liquid would *run over*.
5. The usefulness of a thing is *the better point of* beauty *about it* (change *the* to *its*).
6. The greatest faults *with regard to* candles.
7. You will *in the course of time* find out the reason.
8. Before we *had a good understanding of* the real power.
9. I *am going to* give you some examples.
10. *What is more*, your hands must not be dirty.
11. *Before long* it has drawn the water out of it.
12. Boys who *are anxious* to appear like men.
13. I *am obliged to* be quick.

C. For each word in List I, find a word of opposite meaning in List II :

I	artificial	proper	solid	cool	melt
	gradually	beauty	result	dirty	wash
	ordinary	edge			

II	liquid	solidify	suddenly	centre	warm
	peculiar	ugliness	cause	wrong	clean
	wipe (dry)	natural			

D. *Example* : Candle, match : He lit the candle with a match.

In the same way make simple sentences in the past tense, using the pairs of words in the following list :

hands	basin	finger	flame
face	towel	cane	cigar
body	soap	cloth	cotton
bowl	water	wax	vapour
lamp	oil	action	experiment

CHEVY CHASE

Chevy Chase is an old English ballad ; that is, a story of unknown authorship, told in verse, and written originally to be sung in market-places, inns, or during feasts. Many ballads describe real events. It is unlikely, however, that the story of *Chevy Chase* is true in fact, but it is certainly true in spirit to the times in which it is supposed to have taken place. It can be imagined as happening about the middle of the fifteenth century, when Henry VI was King of England. At this time Scotland was still a separate kingdom, and the two countries were often at war. Even when they were not actually at war, however, there might be fighting between the English and Scotch noblemen whose duty it was to guard the border. In particular there were two powerful families who were continually making attacks upon each other's land : the family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, of England, and the Earls of Douglas, of Scotland. *Chevy Chase* tells how a certain Percy vowed that he would cross the border and go hunting for three days in the woods belonging to Douglas. When Douglas heard of this, he declared that he would go to meet Percy with his men and prevent him from carrying out his purpose. A fierce battle resulted in which both Percy and Douglas were killed.

I God prosper long our noble king,
 Our lives and safeties all !
 A woeful hunting once there did
 In Chevy Chase befall.

 To drive the deer with horn and hound
 Earl Percy took his way.
 The child may rue that is unborn
 The hunting of that day.

 The stout Earl of Northumberland
10 A vow to God did make,
 His pleasure in the Scottish woods
 Three summer's days to take ;

The chiefest harts in Chevy Chase
To kill and bear away.

These tidings to Earl Douglas came
In Scotland where he lay,

Who sent Earl Percy present word
He would prevent his sport.

20 The English earl not fearing that
Did to the woods resort

With fifteen hundred bowmen bold,
All chosen men of might,
Who knew full well in time of need
To aim their shafts aright.

The gallant greyhounds swiftly ran
To chase the fallow deer.

On Monday they began to hunt
Ere daylight did appear,

30 And long before high noon they had
A hundred fat bucks slain.

Then having dined, the drovers went
To rouse the deer again.

The bowmen mustered on the hills,
Well able to endure.

Their backs that day with special care
Were guarded well and sure.

The hounds ran swiftly through the woods
The nimble deer to take,

40 That with their cries the hills and dales
To echo shrill did make.

Lord Percy to the quarry went
To view the slaughtered deer.
Quoth he, 'Earl Douglas promised
This day to meet me here,

'But if I thought he would not come,
No longer would I stay.'
With that, a brave young gentleman
Thus to the earl did say,

50 'Lo! yonder doth Earl Douglas come,
His men in armour bright;
Full twenty hundred Scottish spears
All marching in our sight;

'All men of pleasant Tivydale,
Fast by the river Tweed.'
'Oh, cease your sports,' Earl Percy said,
'And take your bows with speed;

60 'And now with me, my countrymen,
Your courage forth advance;
For there was never champion yet,
In Scotland nor in France,

'That ever did on horseback come,
But, if my hap it were,
I durst encounter man for man
With him to break a spear.'

Earl Douglas on his milk-white steed,
Most like a baron bold,
Rode foremost of his company,
Whose armour shone like gold.

70 ‘Show me,’ said he, ‘whose men ye be
That hunt so boldly here,
That, without my consent, do chase
And kill my fallow deer.’

The first man that did answer make
Was noble Earl Percý,
Who said, ‘We list not to declare
Nor show whose men we be.

80 ‘Yet we will spend our dearest blood
Thy chiefest harts to slay.’
Then Douglas swore a solemn oath,
And thus in rage did say,

‘Ere thus I will out-bravèd be,
One of us two shall die !
I know thee well, an earl thou art,
Lord Percy ; so am I.

‘But trust me, Percy, pity it were
And great offence to kill
Any of these our guiltless men,
For they have done no ill.

90 ‘Let thou and I the battle try,
And set our men aside.’
‘Accurst be he,’ Earl Percy said,
‘By whom this is denied !’

Then stepped a gallant squire forth,
Witherington was his name,
Who said, ‘I would not have it told
To Henry our king for shame

‘ That e’er my captain fought on foot
And I stood looking on.
You be two earls,’ said Witherington,
100 ‘ And I a squire alone ;

‘ I’ll do the best that do I may
While I have power to stand ;
While I have power to wield my sword
I’ll fight with heart and hand.’

Our English archers bent their bows ;
Their hearts were good and true,
At the first flight of arrows sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.

Yet bides Earl Douglas on the bent,
110 As chieftain stout and good.
As valiant captain, all unmoved
The shock he firmly stood.

His host he parted had in three,
As leader ware and tried ;
And soon his spearmen on their foes
Bore down on every side.

Throughout the English archery
They dealt full many a wound ;
But still our valiant Englishmen
120 All firmly kept their ground,

And throwing straight their bows away
They grasped their swords so bright ;
And now sharp blows, a heavy shower,
On shields and helmets light.

They closed full fast on every side,
No slackness there was found ;
And many a gallant gentleman
Lay gasping on the ground.

130 Oh God ! it was a grief to see,
And likewise for to hear,
The cries of men lying in their blood,
And scattered here and there.

At last the two stout earls did meet,
Like captains of great might.
Like lions mad they laid on load,
And made a cruel fight.

140 They fought until they both did sweat,
With swords of tempered steel,
Until the blood, like drops of rain,
They trickling down did feel.

‘Yield thee, Lord Percy !’ Douglas said.
‘In faith, I will thee bring
Where thou shalt high avancèd be
By James, our Scottish king.

‘Thy ransom I will freely give,
And this report of thee :
Thou art the most courageous knight
That ever I did see.’

150 ‘No, Douglas,’ quoth Earl Percy then,
‘Thy proffer I do scorn.
I will not yield to any Scot
That ever yet was born.’

With that there came an arrow keen
Out of an English bow,
Which struck Earl Douglas to the heart,
A deep and deadly blow.

He never spoke more words than these,
‘ Fight on, my merry men all !
For why, my life is at an end ;
160 Lord Percy sees my fall.’

Then leaning low, Earl Percy took
The dead man by the hand,
And said, ‘ Earl Douglas, for thy life
Would I had lost my land !

• ‘ Oh God ! my very heart doth bleed
With sorrow for thy sake !
For sure, a more redoubted knight
Mischance could never take ! ’

170 A knight among the Scots there was
Who saw Earl Douglas die,
And straight in wrath did vow revenge
Upon the Lord Percý.

Sir Hugh Montgomery was he called,
Who, with a spear most bright,
Well mounted on a gallant steed,
Ran fiercely through the fight,

And passed the English archers all
Without all dread or fear ;
And through Earl Percy’s body then
180 He thrust his hateful spear.

With such a fearful force and might
He did his body gore,
The spear ran through the other side
A large cloth-yard and more.

So thus did both these nobles die,
Whose courage none could stain.
An English archer then perceived
The noble earl was slain.

190 He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree.
An arrow of a cloth-yard long
Up to the head drew he.

Against Sir Hugh Montgomery
So right the shaft he set,
The grey goose-wing that was thereon
In his heart's blood was wet.

200 This fight did last from break of day
Till setting of the sun ;
For when they rung the evening-bell
The battle scarce was done.

With stout Earl Percy there was slain
Sir John of Egerton,
Sir Robert Ratcliff and Sir John,
Sir James, that bold barón.

And the Lord Maxwell in like case
Did with Earl Douglas die.
Of twenty hundred Scottish spears
Scarce fifty-five did fly.

Of fifteen hundred Englishmen
210 Went home but fifty-three ;
The rest were slain in Chevy Chase
 Under the greenwood tree.

Next day did many widows come
 Their husbands to bewail.
They washed their wounds in brinish tears,
 But all would not avail.

Their bodies, bathed in purple blood,
 They bore with them away.
They kissed them dead a thousand times
220 Ere they were clad in clay.

The news was brought to Edinburgh,
 Where Scotland's king did reign,
That brave Earl Douglas suddenly
 Was with an arrow slain.

‘ Oh, heavy news ! ’ King James did say.
 ‘ Scotland may witness be
I have not any captain more
 Of such account as he.’

Like tidings to King Henry came,
230 Within as short a space,
That Percy of Northumberland
 Was slain in Chevy Chase.

‘ Now God be with him ! ’ said our king,
 ‘ Since it will no better be.
I trust I have, within my realm,
 Five hundred as good as he.

‘ Yet shall not Scots nor Scotland say
 But I will vengeance take.
 I’ll be revengèd on them all
 240 For brave Earl Percy’s sake.’

This vow full well the king performed
 After, at Humbledown.
 In one day, fifty knights were slain,
 With lords of great renown ;

And of the rest, of small account,
 Did many thousands die.
 Thus ends the hunting of Chevy Chase,
 Made by the Earl Percý.

God save our king, and bless this land
 250 With plenty, joy, and peace !
 And grant henceforth that foul debate
 ’Twixt noblemen may cease !

NOTES

LINE

- 1 God prosper : May God make fortunate.
 3 *woeful adj. (poet.), sad.*
 4 *befall v. (poet.), happen.*
 5 deer *n.*, wild animal which lives in the woods ; it is often hunted
 as it is good to eat.
 6 *Earl n.*, lord, nobleman.
 7 *read* The child that is unborn may rue. rue *v.*, feel great
 sorrow for.
 9 *stout adj., here brave (usu. large, fat).*
 13 *hart n.*, male deer.
 15 *tidings n.*, news.
 16 lay, *v.*, *here* was staying.
 17 present *adj.*, *here* immediate.
 20 *resort v.*, go.
 24 *shaft n.*, arrow.
 25 *gallant adj.*, brave.
greyhound n., very fast hound, used for hunting deer.

- 26 chase *v.*, run after.
fallow deer *n.*, small deer, light brown in colour.
- 28 *Ere*, *adv.* (*poet.*), before.
- 30 buck *n.*, male deer (also used for the male of some other animals, *e.g.* buck rabbit).
slain (*slay*) *v.* (*poet.*), kill.
- 31 drover *n.*, man who drives a herd of animals (*here* man who drives the deer into the open where the hunters can shoot them ; *now called* beater).
- 32 rouse *v.*, wake from sleep (*here* drive out, set running).
- 33 muster *v.*, gather together.
- 34 endure *v.*, bear suffering with patience ; continue in some difficult duty without becoming tired ; remain firm.
- 38 nimble *adj.*, moving quickly and lightly.
- 39-40 read That with their cries did make the hills and dales to echo shrill(y).
- 39 dale *n.* (*poet.*), valley.
- 40 echo *v.* and *n.*, sound thrown back by some object, *e.g.* a hill, a wall, *etc.*
shrill *adj.*, loud and sharp (used of a sound, *e.g.* a whistle), *here* for *adv.*, shrilly.
- 41 quarry *n.*, animal being hunted (*here* the deer which have already been killed).
- 42 slaughter *v.* and *n.*, kill.
- 43 Quoth *v.* (*poet.*), said.
- 49 Lo ! (*poet.*), exclamation used to point out something unexpected.
yonder *adv.* (*poet.*), there (*suggests* at a distance).
doth *v.*, *old form* for does.
- 51 spears, *for* spearmen.
- 54 fast by (*poet.*), near to.
- 55 cease *v.*, stop.
- 58 forth *adv.* (*poet.*), forward.
- 59-63 there was never champion . . . but . . . I durst encounter . . . , *read* there was never a champion . . . whom . . . I dared not encounter.
- 62 hap *n.* (*poet.*), chance.
- 63 durst *v.*, *old form* for dared.
encounter *v.* and *n.*, meet in fight.
- 64 break a spear : fight with a spear. When two knights (armed horsemen) fought with spears, the spears were soon broken against the steel armour.

- 65 *steed* *n.* (*poet.*), horse (used chiefly for war-horse).
 66 *baron* *n.*, lord, nobleman.
 69 ye be, *old form* for you are.
 71 consent *n.* and *v.*, permission (permit = allow).
 75 *list* *v.* (*poet.*), wish.
 79 swear an oath : make a vow.
 80 *rage* *n.* and *v.*, great anger.
 81 out-braved : shown that someone else is braver.
 86 offence *n.*, wrongful action (*often means* action causing anger).
 91 *Accurst* be he ! : May he be accurst ! (punished by God).
 92 deny *v.*, *here* refuse, not agree to (*usu.* refuse to admit, declare not to be true).
 93 *squire* *n.*, young gentleman attending a knight (fully trained horse-soldier of the old days). Now a squire means a gentleman with an estate (large house and lands) in the country.
 97 captain *n.*, leader.
 103 *wield* *v.*, use (sword, axe, *etc.*).
 105 *archer* *n.*, Bowman.
 108 score *n.*, *old term* for twenty.
 slew (*slay*) *v.*, kill.
 109 *bide* *v.* (*poet.*), remain, stay.
 bent *n.*, coarse grass. The line means that Douglas remained in his position.
 110 chieftain *n.*, chief.
 111 *valiant* *adj.*, very brave.
 112 shock *n.*, effect caused by sudden, powerful blow (*here* attack).
 113 *host* *n.* (*poet.*), army.
 114 *ware* *adj.*, for wary ; watchful, careful.
 117 *archery* *n.*, *here* archers (*usu.* art of shooting with the bow).
 121 straight, for straightway ; immediately.
 122 grasp *v.*, take hold of, seize.
 124 *light* *v.* (*poet.*), come down.
 126 *slackness* *n.*, slowness, unwillingness (*opp.* eagerness).
 129 *grief* *n.*, sorrow.
 130 for to hear, *old form* for to hear.
 135 laid on load : struck blow upon blow.
 137 sweat *v.*, give out water through skin.
 138 tempered steel : steel made very hard by heating and cooling.
 140 *trickle* *v.*, flow in a thin stream.

- 145 *ransom* *n.* and *v.*, money paid to buy back someone captured in battle (or captured by thieves). Douglas means that if Percy will yield, he will not make him pay any ransom for his freedom.
- 150 *proffer* *n.* and *v.*, offer.
scorn *v.* and *n.*, show strong feeling against someone or something unworthy.
- 153 *keen* *adj.*, sharp.
- 159 For why, *old term for* because.
- 164 Would I had lost : I wish I had lost.
- 167 *redoubted* *adj.*, *for redoubtable* ; difficult to overcome (*of a place*, difficult to capture).
- 171 *wrath* *n.* (*poet.*), great anger.
- 178 all, *read* any.
dread *n.*, great fear.
- 180 *thrust* *v.* and *n.* (*poet.*), push.
- 182 *gore* *v.*, make a deep wound (used chiefly of wounds made by horns or tusks (long teeth) of animals).
- 184 cloth-yard: yard, originally a stick for measuring cloth.
- 186 stain *v.* and *n.*, discolour (*here* say evil of).
- 187 perceive *v.*, see, notice.
- 195 goose-wing: arrows were often feathered with feathers from a goose's wing.
- 199 evening-bell: a bell (known as the curfew) which used to be rung in the evening to tell people to put out their lights and their fires.
- 205 in like case: in the same way.
- 213 widow *n.*, woman whose husband is dead (*m.* widower).
- 214 *bewail* *v.*, sorrow for.
- 215 *brinish* *adj.*, salt.
- 216 *avail* *v.* and *n.*, be of use (that is, to bring their husbands back to life).
- 220 *clad* in clay: clothed in earth (that is, buried).
- 221 Edinburgh: the capital of Scotland.
- 222 reign *v.* and *n.*, govern (used of a king or queen).
- 225 heavy *adj.*, *here* very sad.
- 226 *witness* *n.* and *v.*, someone who, by seeing or knowing something, can speak in proof of it (used chiefly in court of law).
- 228 account *n.*, *here* worth, value.
- 235 *realm* *n.*, kingdom.
- 244 *renown* *n.*, fame.
- 251 grant *v.* and *n.*, allow.
foul *adj.*, evil.
 debate *n.* and *v.*, *here* quarrel, fight (*usu.* argument).
- 252 *'Twixt* *prep.* (*poet.*), *for* betwixt; between.

SPANISH WATERS

By John Masefield (*b.* 1874)

Though this poem does not actually tell a story, yet it suggests a story. An old man is supposed to be speaking, recalling the days of his youth when he used to be a pirate. The pirates were seamen who in ships of their own attacked merchant ships (chiefly those trading with South America) and robbed them of their treasures. In particular this old man remembers one treasure which he and his companions hid in a lonely island, called Los Muertos, intending to return later and take it away. He describes how they came to the island, carried the treasure with great difficulty through the marshes, buried it, marked a tree so that they could find the place again, and sailed away. But they were never able to return, and now he is the only one of the company still alive. He is old, poor, and nearly blind, and to make a living he must wander from place to place singing; yet he knows where that treasure lies hidden, and if only he could go back and dig it up, he would be a rich man.

I Spanish waters, Spanish waters, you are ringing
in my ears,
Like a slow sweet piece of music from the grey
forgotten years;
Telling tales, and beating tunes, and bringing
weary thoughts to me
Of the sandy beach at Muertos, where I would
that I could be.

There's a surf breaks on Los Muertos, and it
never stops to roar,
And it's there we came to anchor, and it's there
we went ashore,
Where the blue lagoon is silent amid snags of
rotting trees,
Dropping like the clothes of corpses cast up by
the seas.

We anchored at Los Muertos when the dipping
sun was red,
10 We left her half a mile to sea, to west of Nigger
Head ;
And before the mist was on the Cay, before the
day was done,
We were all ashore on Muertos with the gold
that we had won.

We bore it through the marshes in a half score
battered chests,
Sinking, in the sucking quagmires to the sunburn
on our breasts,
Heaving over tree-trunks, gasping, cursing at the
flies and heat,
Longing for a long drink, out of silver, in the
ship's cool lazareet.

The moon came white and ghostly as we laid the
treasure down,
There was gear there'd make a beggarman as rich
as Lima Town,
Copper charms and silver trinkets from the
chests of Spanish crews,
20 Gold doubloons and double moidores, louis d'ors
and portagues,

Clumsy yellow-metal earrings from the Indians
of Brazil,
Uncut emeralds out of Rio, bezoar stones from
Guayaquil ;
Silver, in the crude and fashioned, pots of old
Aríca bronze,
Jewels from the bones of Incas desecrated by the
Dons.

We smoothed the place with mattocks,* and we
took and blazed the tree,
Which marks you where the gear is hid that none
will ever see,
And we laid aboard the ship again, and south
away we steers,
Through the loud surf of Los Muertos which is
beating in my ears.

I'm the last alive that knows it. All the rest
have gone their ways
30 Killed, or died, or come to anchor in the old
Mulatas Cays,
And I go singing, fiddling,* old and starved and
in despair,
And I know where all that gold is hid, if I were
only there.

It's not the way to end it all. I'm old, and nearly
blind,
And an old man's past's a strange thing, for it
never leaves his mind.
And I see in dreams, awhile, the beach, the sun's
disc dipping red,
And the tall ship, under topsails, swaying in
past Nigger Head.

I'd be glad to step ashore there. Glad to take
a pick* and go
To the lone blazed coco-palm* tree in the place
no others know,
And lift the gold and silver that has mouldered
there for years
40 By the loud surf of Los Muertos which is beating
in my ears.

NOTES

LINE

- 1 Spanish waters: the seas around South America, so called because the Spanish were the first to settle in America, and claimed the whole continent as their own; often called the Spanish Main.
- 4 Muertos: Los Muertos is Spanish for 'The Dead (men)'; the name suggests the unhealthy nature of the island.
- 5 *surf n.*, waves breaking on the shore.
it never stops to roar: it never stops roaring, it roars continuously.
- 7 *lagoon n.*, quiet space of water between a line of rocks and the shore.
snags n., broken pieces.
rot *v.* and *n.*, gradually fall to pieces.
- 8 *corpse n.*, dead body.
- 9 dip *v.*, put under water, bend down (*here* set in the sea).
- 10 Nigger Head: the name of a cliff. (Head is often used as the term for a cliff.)
- 11 Cay *n.*, little island (from the Spanish).
- 13 *batter v.*, knock about, treat roughly.
- 14 suck *v.*, draw in (*usu.* with the lips).
quagmire n., marsh.
- 15 *heave v.* and *n.*, pull with great effort.
- 16 Longing, *here* wishing greatly.
lazareet n., store-room in a ship.
- 18 *gear n.*, material, things (*here* treasure).
there'd make, *read* there that would make.
Lima: capital of Peru.
- 19 charm, *here* object believed to have the power of preventing misfortune.
trinket n., little object for wearing, such as a ring.
- 20 *doubloons, etc.*: old gold money of different countries.
- 22 *emerald n.*, precious stone, green in colour.
bezoar stone n., stone which used to be worn to keep a person from harm.
- 23 in the crude: as it was dug out of the earth, not made into articles.
fashioned, *here* shaped, made into articles.
bronze *n.*, metal made by mixing copper and tin.
- 24 Jewel *n.*, precious stone.

- 24 Incas : the native rulers of Peru before the Spanish conquered the country.
desecrate v., treat a sacred place (*e.g.* a church) in a shameful way. The jewels were taken from the bones of Incas, because the graves of the Incas were opened and robbed.
That is, the graves were desecrated, treated without respect.
Dons : the Spanish.
- 25 *blaze v. and n.*, burn brightly, shine (*here* cut a smooth space on the trunk of a tree so that it will shine, and so be easily seen).
- 27 laid, *read* went.
steers : for *steer* ; the old man is uneducated.
- 30 come to anchor, *here means* ended their lives.
- 35 *disc n.*, circle.
- 38 *lone adj.*, single (*also* lonely).
- 39 lift *v.*, *here* take away.
moulder v., rot, waste away, gradually turn into dust.

THE GOLDEN JOURNEY TO SAMARKAND

From *Hassan* by James Elroy Flecker (1884-1915)

In the old days, when people needed to travel, they would join together, whenever possible, in large companies. In this way they were better protected against the dangers due to bad roads, wild animals, and robbers. These companies were called caravans, and indeed in parts of Asia to-day people still travel in caravans in the old manner and along the old routes (tracks). This poem shows a caravan about to start from Bagdad (now the capital of Iraq, then the capital of the Mohammedan rulers) to Samarkand, in central Asia ; that is, along the main trade route which then joined the Arab empire with China. The different kinds of people who form the caravan, and the different hopes and purposes with which they travel, are made clear in their speeches. To some the road to Samarkand is a golden road because they are merchants and expect to make money from their trade ; to others it is golden in a different sense—it will satisfy some inner longing, and enrich their life of imagination and dreams.

At the Gate of the Sun, Bagdad, in olden time

I *The Merchants (together)*

Away, for we are ready to a man !

Our camels sniff the evening and are glad.

Lead on, O Master of the Caravan :

Lead on the Merchant-Princes of Bagdad.

The Chief Draper

Have we not Indian carpets dark as wine,

Turbans* and sashes, gowns and bows and
veils,

And broideries of intricate design,

10 And printed hangings in enormous bales ?

The Chief Grocer

We have rose-candy, we have spikenard,
Mastic and terebinth and oil and spice,
And such sweet jams meticulously jarred
As God's own Prophet eats in Paradise.

The Principal Jews

And we have manuscripts in peacock styles
By Ali of Damascus ; we have swords
Engraved with storks and apes and crocodiles,*
20 And heavy beaten necklaces, for Lords.

The Master of the Caravan

But you are nothing but a lot of Jews.

The Principal Jews

Sir, even dogs have daylight, and we pay.

The Master of the Caravan

But who are ye in rags and rotten shoes,
You dirty-bearded, blocking up the way ?

The Pilgrims

30 We are the Pilgrims, master ; we shall go
Always a little further : it may be
Beyond that last blue mountain barred with
snow,
Across that angry or that glimmering sea,
White on a throne or guarded in a cave
There lives a prophet who can understand
Why men were born ; but surely we are brave,
Who make the Golden Journey to Samar-
kand.

The Chief Merchant

We gnaw the nail of hurry. Master, away !

One of the Women

40 O turn your eyes to where your children
stand.

Is not Bagdad the beautiful ? O stay !

The Merchants (in chorus)

We take the Golden Road to Samarkand.

An Old Man

Have you not girls and garlands in your homes,
Eunuchs and Syrian boys at your command ?
Seek not excess : God hateth him who roams !

The Merchants (in chorus)

We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

50 *A Pilgrim with a Beautiful Voice*

Sweet to ride forth at evening from the wells
When shadows pass gigantic on the sand,
And softly through the silence beat the bells
Along the Golden Road to Samarkand.

A Merchant

We travel not for trafficking alone :

By hotter winds our fiery hearts are fanned :
For lust of knowing what should not be known
We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

60 *The Master of the Caravan*

Open the gate, O watchman of the night !

The Watchman

Ho, travellers, I open. For what land
Leave you the dim-moon city of delight ?

The Merchants (with a shout)

We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

[*The Caravan passes through the gate*]

The Watchman (consoling the women)

70 What would ye, ladies ? It was ever thus.
Men are unwise and curiously planned.

A Woman

They have their dreams, and do not think
of us.

Voices of the Caravan (in the distance, singing)

We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

NOTES

LINE

- 3 *sniff* v. and n., smell.
4 *Caravan* n., (*see* introductory paragraph), *also* large carriage in which one can both live and travel.
6 Draper n., man who sells cloth.
7 carpet n., large cloth for covering floor.
8 *sash* n., wide cloth worn round the waist.
gown n., long dress.
veil n. and v., very thin cloth worn over the face.
9 *broidery* n., *for embroidery* ; fancy needlework.
intricate adj., *opp.* extremely simple.
design n. and v., pattern.
10 enormous adj., very big.
bale n., package.
11 Grocer n., man who sells food in packets (little packages), tins, pots, *etc.*, *e.g.* tea, sugar.

- 12 *rose-candy n.*, *candy*; very sweet food, eaten for its pleasant taste rather than to satisfy hunger.
- 12-13 *spikenard, mastic, terebinth n.*, substances with strong taste or smell.
- 13 *spice n.*, preparation from nuts, roots, *etc.*, with very strong taste, usually in form of powder, for putting in food.
- 14 *jam n.*, preparation from fruit boiled with sugar.
meticulously adv., exactly, very carefully.
jarred: put into jars (pots).
- 15 God's own Prophet: Mohammed.
Paradise n., Heaven.
- 17 *manuscript n.*, something written by hand.
peacock n., large bird with a very beautiful tail.
style n., manner. The suggestion is that the manuscripts are beautifully coloured.
- 19 *engrave v.*, cut a name or a pattern into stone or metal.
stork n., large bird with long beak and long legs.
ape n., large monkey (man-like animal).
- 20 *necklace n.*, string of jewels, *etc.*, worn round the neck.
- 26 *rag n.*, torn cloth or clothing.
- 28 *Pilgrim n.*, one who travels to some holy place.
- 31 *barred*: closed with bars; *here* closed, or made difficult to pass.
- 32 *glimmer v. and n.*, shine with a dim, unsteady light.
- 33 *throne n.*, seat of a king on special occasions.
- 38 *gnaw v.*, bite continuously. Biting the nails is a sign, among other things, of impatience; the merchants want to start on their journey, and are annoyed at being delayed by so much talk.
- 42 *in chorus*: together (*usu.* singing together).
- 45 *garland n.*, flowers hung in lines to beautify a building, or worn in a circle around the head.
- 46 *Eunuch n.*, man who takes charge of the women in a rich man's home in the East.
- 47 *excess n.*, too much.
roam v., wander.
- 56 *traffic v. and n.*, *here* trade (*usu. n.*, carriages, *etc.*, on a road).
- 57 By hotter winds, *etc.*: We are driven on by more exciting desires.
- 58 *lust n.*, great desire.
- 63 *Ho*: exclamation.
- 64 *dim-moon (poet.)*: dim with moonlight.
- 68 *console v.*, comfort.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

- A. Go through the vocabularies and put the words, where possible, to the following tests :
1. Find other words of similar meaning.
(*e.g.* Huge : big, large, enormous, gigantic)
 2. Find other words of opposite meaning.
(*e.g.* Sink : float, rise, mount)
 3. Find other words of the same root, but different parts of speech.
(*e.g.* Defend : defending, defender, defensive(ly), defence(less))
 4. Use as different parts of speech, but keeping the same form.
(*e.g.* Calm : The sea is calm (*adj.*)
Through storm and calm (*n.*)
I cannot calm him (*v.*))
 5. Find completely different meanings.
(*e.g.* Bound : They bound him with a rope
He came in with a bound (jump))
- B. *Example* : Baker : A baker makes (bakes) bread.
Find the words in the vocabularies which are the names of people, and describe their work.
- C. *Example* : Good qualities : generosity, courage, etc.
Name as many examples as you can of the following :
1. Good qualities.
 2. Bad qualities.
 3. Happy feelings.
 4. Unhappy feelings.
 5. Thought.
 6. Will.
 7. Strength.
 8. Weakness.
 9. Actions.
 10. Bodily feelings.

D. *Example* : The body : Eye.

We look (see) with our eyes.
Beard.

The beard grows on the chin.

Find all the words you can referring to the following and make a simple sentence with each word :

1. The body.
2. Clothes.
3. Armour and weapons.
4. Tools.
5. Buildings.
6. Ships.
7. Food
8. Animals.
9. Travel.
10. Land and sea.

E. *Example* : He *accompanied* her : he *went with* her.

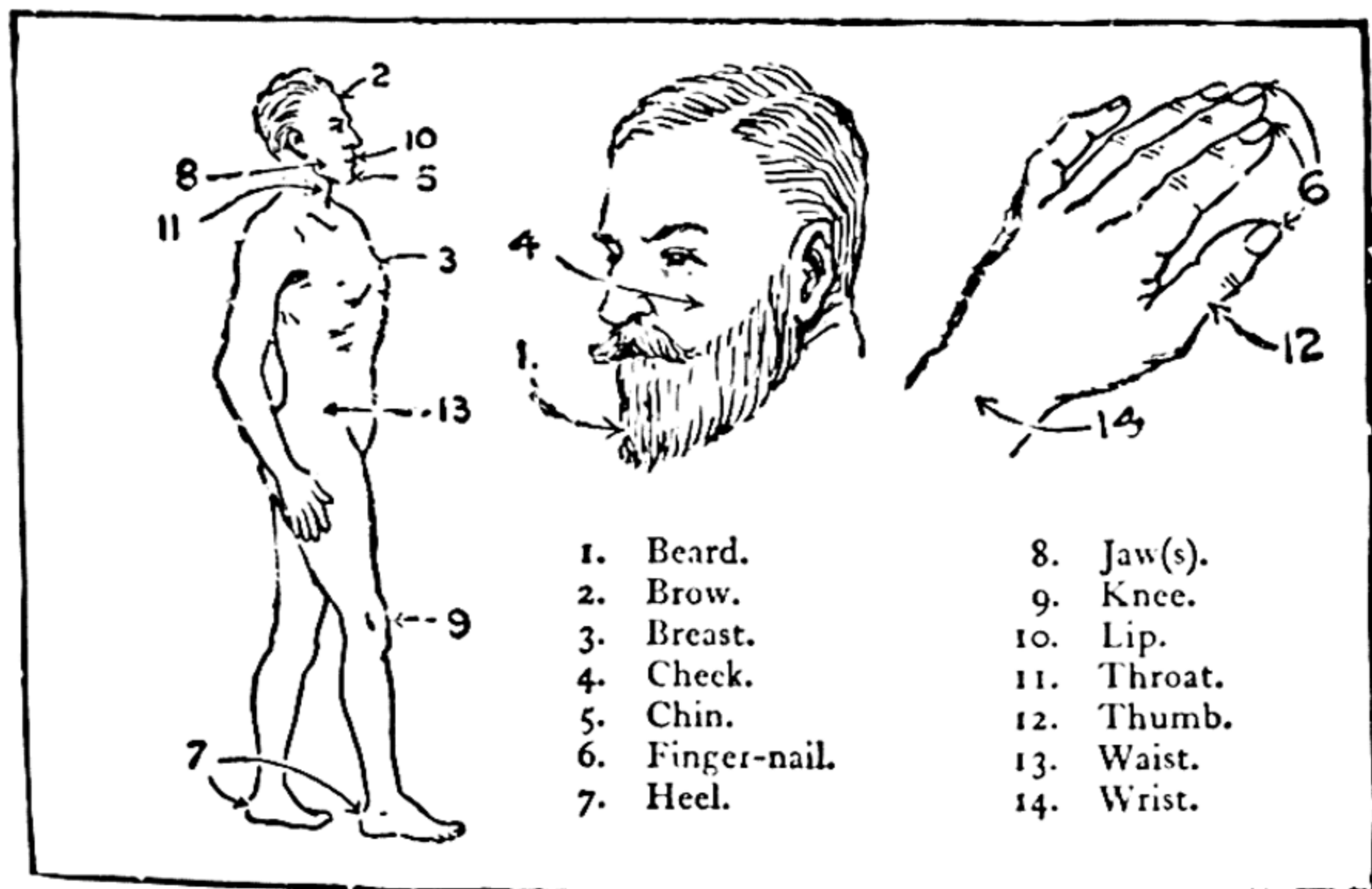
Using the vocabularies, notes, and earlier exercises, replace as many of the verbs as you can by expressions of two or more words. Use present, past, and perfect tenses.

F. Give the past and perfect tenses of all irregular verbs not used in E.

G. What are the plural forms of the following ?

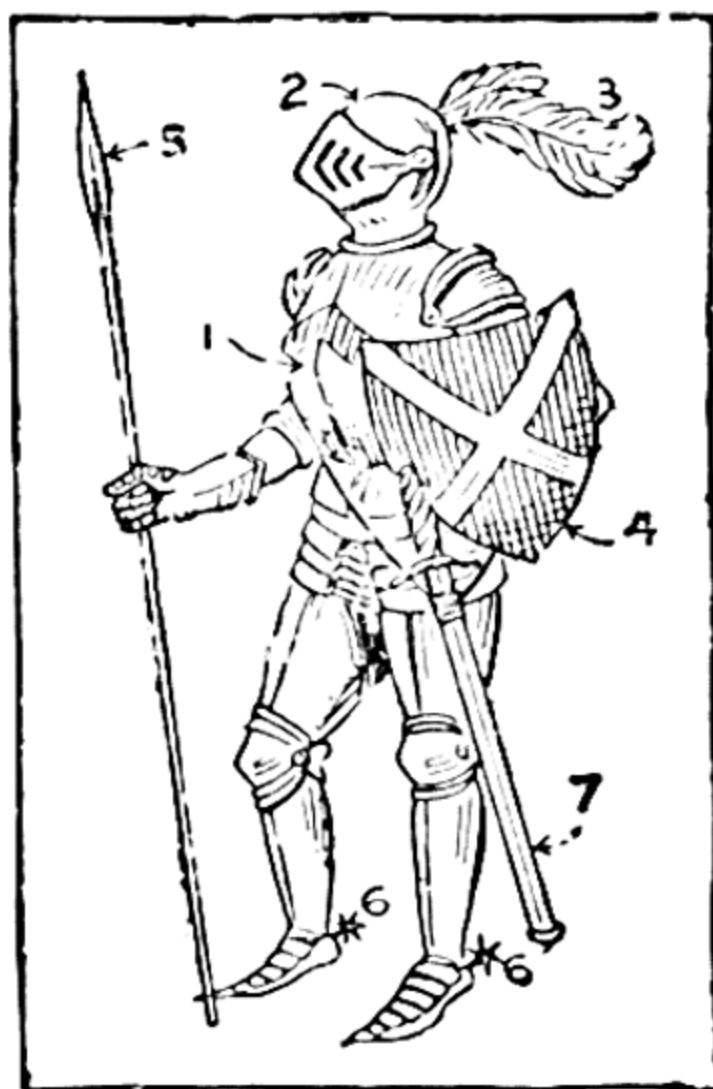
victory	thief	witch	handkerchief	
mouse	loaf	goose	calf	mystery
sheep	deer	tooth	half	foot

PICTURE VOCABULARY

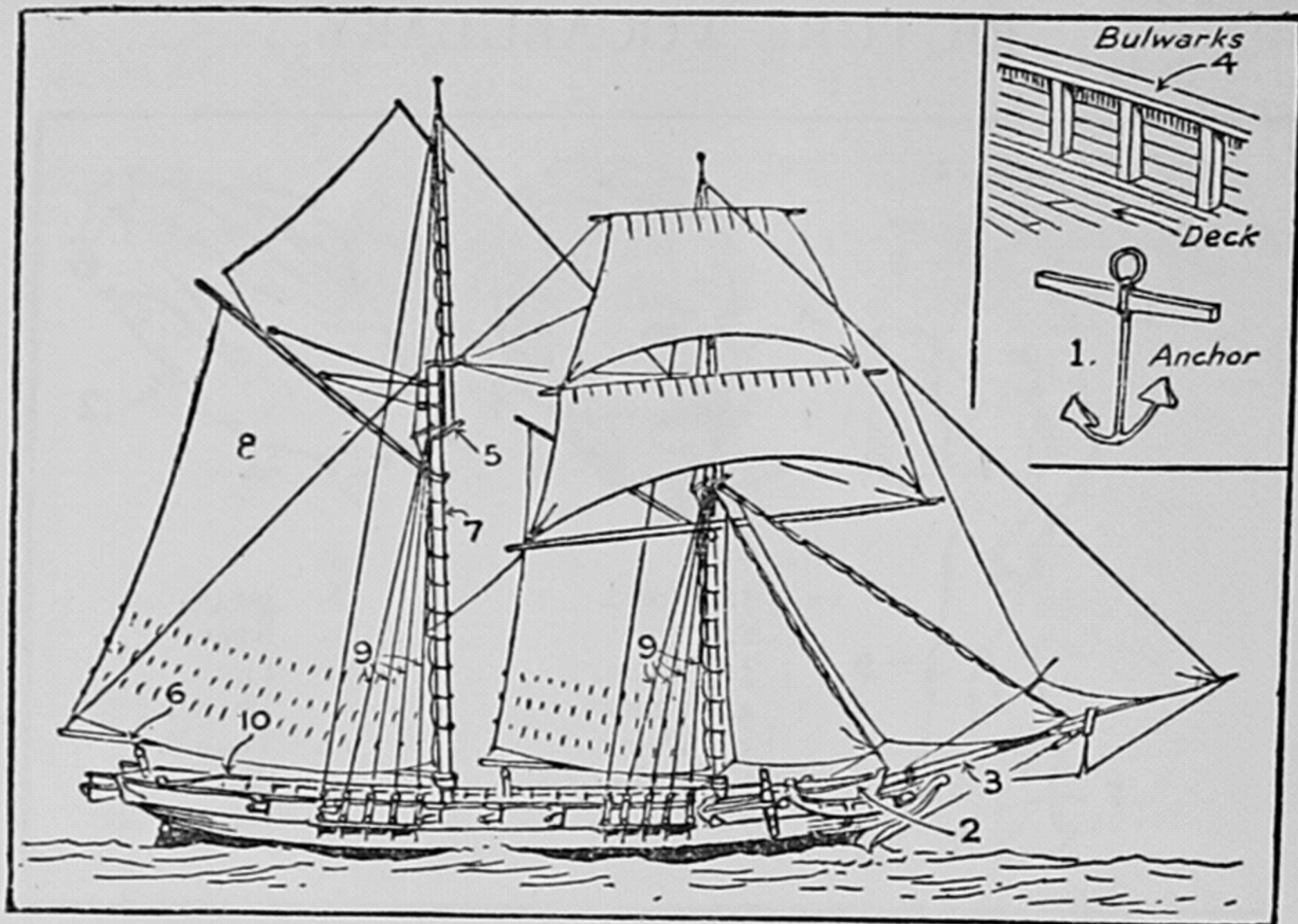


PICTURE I

1. Breastplate.
2. Helmet.
3. Plume.
4. Shield.
5. Spear.
6. Spurs.
7. Sword.



PICTURE II



PICTURE III

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Anchor. | 6. Main-boom. |
| 2. Bows. | 7. Main-mast. |
| 3. Bowsprit. | 8. Main-sail. |
| 4. Bulwarks. | 9. Shrouds. |
| 5. Cross-trees. | 10. Tiller. |

SEA TERMS

Fore	} front of ship.
Forward	
Stem	
Bows	
Aft(er)	} back of ship.
Stern	
Port	} left of ship (looking forward).
Larboard	

Starboard—right of ship.

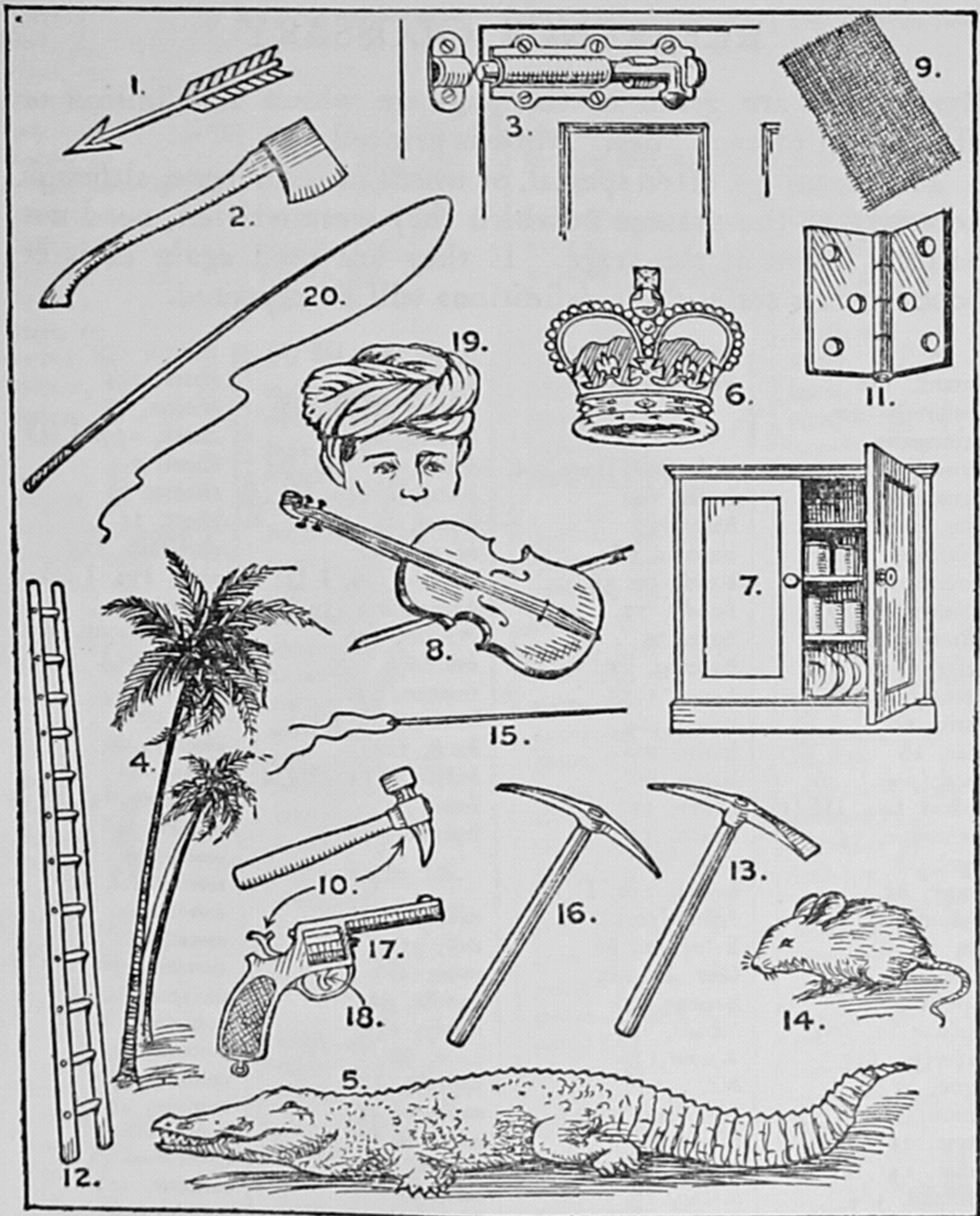
On board	} on the ship.
Aboard	

Inboard—on to the ship.

Overboard—out of the ship.

Lee—side away from the wind.

Windward—side towards the wind.



PICTURE IV

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Arrow. | 8. Fiddle. | 15. Needle. |
| 2. Axe. | 9. Gauze (wire). | 16. Pick. |
| 3. Bolt. | 10. Hammer. | 17. Pistol. |
| 4. Coconut-palm. | 11. Hinge. | 18. Trigger. |
| 5. Crocodile. | 12. Ladder. | 19. Turban. |
| 6. Crown. | 13. Mattock. | 20. Whip. |
| 7. Cupboard. | 14. Mouse. | |

REFERENCE GLOSSARY

REFERENCES are given to the page on which a definition or illustration of each 'new' word is printed.

The meanings, often special, of words in *italic* type, although necessary to the passage in which they were written, need not be fully learnt at this stage. If they are used again in later books in this series their definitions will be repeated.

A aboard, 140 absolutely, 20 accompany, 1 <i>accurst</i>, 125 accusation, 65 ache, 92 <i>adjustment</i>, 106 adventure, 1 adventurous, 7 <i>affliction</i>, 26 <i>aft(er)</i>, 140 <i>afterdeck</i>, 140 alarm, 60 altar, 16 <i>amid (poet.)</i>, 26 anchor 140, III (1) anchorage, 35 angel, 16 annoy, 65 anxious, 95 <i>ape</i>, 136 apologize, 76 appetite, 34 application, 109 <i>archer(y)</i>, 125 argue, 25 armour, 4 arrest, 94 arrow, 141, IV (1) artificial, 104 ash(es), 26 assurance, 41 astonishment, 10 attraction, 72 <i>avail</i>, 126 avenge, 10 awe, 1 awful, 25 awkward, 93	awkwardness, 77 axe, 141, IV (2) B <i>bade (bid) (poet.)</i>, 4 baker, 64 <i>bale</i>, 135 banana, 88 band, 49, 56 <i>bandit</i>, 77 bare, 79 barking, 67 <i>baron</i>, 125 basely, 24 basin, 108 bathe, 66 <i>batter</i>, 130 beach, 35 beak, 66 beard, 139, I (1) <i>befall (poet.)</i>, 123 being, <i>n.</i>, 66 <i>bent, n.</i>, 125 besiege, 20 <i>betwail</i>, 126 <i>bezoar</i>, 130 <i>bid</i>, 4 <i>bide (poet.)</i>, 125 bind, 18 biscuit, 33 <i>bishop</i>, 19 blade, 10 <i>blaze</i>, 131 bleed, 35 blind, 59 bloodshed, 2 blood-stained, 40 boast, 8 bold, 1 <i>bolt</i>, 141, IV (3)	<i>boom</i>, 140, III (6) border, 2 bound (bind), 18 bound, <i>n.</i>, 57 <i>bows</i>, 140, III (2) <i>bowsprit</i>, 140, III (3) <i>brand</i>, 55 <i>brandy</i>, 32 breast, 139, I (3) <i>breastplate</i>, 139, II (1) <i>brinish</i>, 126 <i>broidery</i>, 135 bronze, 130 brow, 139, I (2) <i>buck</i>, 124 <i>bulwarks</i>, 140, III (4) bush, 81 butcher, 40 C cabin, 33 calf, 77 calm, 21 candle, 32 <i>candy</i>, 136 cane, 92 captain, 125 capture, 24 <i>caravan</i>, 135 carpet, 135 <i>cast</i>, 50 <i>cathedral</i>, 19 caution, 53 cautiously, 53 cave, 92 cease, 124 ceiling, 58 cellar, 33 challenge, 6 <i>champion</i>, 6	charm, 130 chase, 124 <i>chatter</i>, 53 check, 139, I (4) cheer, 7 cheese, 33 chest, 35 chieftain, 125 chin, 139, I (5) cigar, 109 circumstance, 107 <i>clad (poet.)</i>, 126 <i>clash</i>, 9 cliff, 96 clumsy, 96 coarse, 23 <i>coco-palm</i>, 141, IV (4) <i>colours</i>, 34 <i>combat</i>, 6 <i>combustible</i>, 106 <i>combustion</i>, 105 <i>comet</i>, 64 common-place, 110 companion, 18 complain, 22 concerning, 5 condemn, 25 confuse, 24 conscience, 36 conscious, 42 consent, 125 <i>console</i>, 136 contrast, 54 <i>corpse</i>, 130 <i>Count</i>, 23 cowardly, 7 cowherd, 75 crack, 41 crash, 31 crawl, 11
--	---	--	---

creep, 5
 crew, 31
 crime, 72
 crocodile, 141, IV (5)
 cross-trees, 140, III (5)
 crouch, 57
 crown, 141, IV (6)
 cunning, 34
 cupboard, 141, IV (7)
 curious, 31, 92
 curl, 82
 curse, 40
 cursed, 34
 curtain, 50
 custom, 2

D

dagger, 40
 dale (*poet.*), 124
 debate, 126
 deceive, 50
 deck, 31
 declaration, 25
 declare, 4
 decry, 68
 deed, 1
 deer, 123
 defeat, 2
 defence, 6
 defend, 2
 deliver, 21
 dent, 9
 deny, 125
 desecrate, 131
 desert, 24
 design, 135
 despair, 11
 detail, 64
 devil, 55
 devoted, 27
 devour, 67
 dim, 16
 dip, 130
 disable, 50
 disappointment, 8
 disc, 131
 disguise, 57
 dismay, 6
 dismiss, 92
 dispirited, 82
 dissolve, 106
 distinction, 72

distinguish, 72
 disturb, 23
 doom, 23
 doubloons, 130
 drag, 37
 draper, 135
 dread, 126
 drip, 60
 drover, 124
 drown, 42
 Duke, 18

E

eagerness, 67
 Earl, 123
 echo, 124
 emerald, 130
 emperor, 1
 encounter, 124
 endure, 124
 engrave, 136
 enormous, 135
 entertain, 2
 entirely, 36
 entrap, 25
 epidemic, 64
 ere (*poet.*), 124
 eunuch, 136
 eventually, 81
 excess, 136
 exclamation, 38
 executioner, 25
 experiment, 65
 express, 32

F

faint, 42
 false, 27
 fashion, *v.*, 130
 fast, 124
 fasten, 4
 favourite, 38
 feast, 3
 fiddle, 141, IV (8)
 fierce, 1
 finger-nail, 139, I (6)
 fist, 55
 flash, 3
 fled (*flee*), 57
 flee, 2
 float, 31
 flint, 97

foam, 66
 foe, 54
 fond, 4
 forbid, 49
 forecastle, 37
 fortress, fortification, 20
 forth (*poet.*), 124
 fortune, 4
 forward (*sea term*), 140
 foul, 126
 freeze, 51
 frightful, 66
 frown, 95
 frozen, 51
 fuel, 81

G

gallant, 123
 garland, 136
 gasp, 42
 gauze, 141, IV (9)
 gear, 130
 geese, 66
 generous, 1
 ghost, 67
 giant, 55
 gigantic, 3
 glimmer, 136
 glitter, 6
 glory, 5
 glove, 65
 glow, 4
 gnaw, 136
 goose (*geese*), 66
 gore, 126
 gown, 135
 grand, 3
 grant, 126
 grasp, 125
 greyhound, 123
 grief, 125
 grind, 41
 groan, 32
 grocer, 135
 ground (*grind*), 41
 guilty, 65

H

hammer, 141, IV (10)
 handkerchief, 35

bap (*poet.*), 124
 hart, 123
 hasty, 11
 beave, 130
 heel, 139, I (7)
 helmet, 139, II (2)
 herd, 75
 heresy, 24
 hesitation, 19
 hide, *n.*, 88
 bilt, 10
 hind, 68
 binge, 141, IV (11)
 hook, 93
 horizontal, 105
 horribly, 27
 horror, 11
 host, 3, 125
 hound, 66
 huge, 9
 burl, 60
 hut, 74

I

idle, 38
 ignorance, 5
 ill-treat, 1
 imitation, 109
 inboard, 140
 income, 23
 influence, 65
 ingratitude, 27
 inlet, 35
 inn, 49
 innocent, 1
 insight, 38
 inspire, 19
 instant, 39
 instantly, 96
 instinct, 39
 instrument, 89
 intelligence, 88
 interfere, 39
 interval, 51
 intricate, 135
 intruder, 77

J

jam, 136
 jar, 136
 jaw(s), 32, 139, I (8)
 jewel, 131

juicy, 98
jungle, 98

K

keen, 126
knee 139, I (9)
knock, 21
knot, 89

L

ladder, 141, IV (12)
lagoon, 130
larboard, 140
lazareet, 130
lean, 57
lee, 140
light, *v.* (*poet.*), 125
lightning, 59
limb, 88
lines, 34
lip, 139, I (10)
list, *v.* (*poet.*), 125
Lo! (*poet.*), 124
loaf, 64
lock, 33
lodge, 74
log, 76
lone, 131
lonely, 2
longing, 130
luff, 39
luggage, 72
lump, 77
lust, 135

M

maid(en) (*poet.*), 3
main-boom, 140, III (6)
main-mast, 140, III (7)
main-sail, 140, III (8)
mane, 11
manuscript, 136
marsh, 33
mattock, 141, IV (13)
mattress, 53
medical, 33
meticulously, 136
mighty (*poet.*), 4
misdeed, 1
miserable, 68, 74

mock, 32
moderately, 79
modest, 23
moonbeam, 56
motion, 56
moulder, 131
mount, 6
mouse, 141, IV (14)
murderer, 26
muster, 124
mutiny, 31
mutter, 32
mystery, 93

N

nail (finger-), 139, I (6)
necklace, 136
needle, 141, IV (15)
neigh, 2
neighbour, 17
negative, 72
neglect, 40
nephew, 19
nerve, 43
niece, 19
nimble, 124
nut, 96

O

offence, 125
opponent, 7
oppress, 1
original, 65
originate, 64
overboard, 140
overcome, 5

P

pack, 74
palm, 141, IV (4)
paradise, 136
particle, 109
pattern, 43
peacock, 136
peak, 79
peculiar, 95
perceive, 126
perform, 3
persuade, 5
pet, 66
phosphorus, 53

pick, 19, 141, IV (16)
pierce, 9
pilgrim, 136
pillar, 12
pillow, 50
pinch, 43
pistol, 141, IV (17)
pity, 8
plume, 139, II (3)
pointless, 74
polish, 20
pool, 74
pore, 107
porous, 107
port (side of ship), 140

positive, 73
powder, 40
precaution, 37
presently, 51
preserve, 68
pride, 4
priest, 19
problem, 77
proffer, 126
prompt, 36
properly, 75
prophecy, 17
prophesy, 17
provisions, 20
pulpit, 25
puzzle, 93

Q

quagmire, 130
quarrel, 31
quarry, 124
quoith (*poet.*), 124

R

rag, 136
rage, 125
ransom, 126
rare, 5
raw, 88
realm, 126
recall, 1
recognize, 82
recover, 40
redoubted, 126
reign, 126
rejoicing, 3

relieve, 77
reload, 40
renown, 126
repeat, 89
republic, 72
reputation, 7
rescue, 60
resist, 1
resort, 123
retire, 5
retreat, 24
reveal, 54
reward, 2
rid, 37
ridge, 76
risk, 7
roam, 136
roar, 39
robber, 18
rot, 130
rouse, 124
rubbish, 94
rug, 78

S

saint, 17
sank (sink), 10
sash, 135
scaffold, 25
scatter, 8
scenery, 73
score, 125
scorn, 126
scratching, 51
scream, 21
seated, 53
seek, 10
seize, 9
sermon, 25
shadow, 39
shadowy, 16
shaft, 123
shallow, 43
shelter, 37
shield, 139, II (4)
shock, 125
shriLL, 124
shrouds, 140, III (9)
siege, 24
sight, 16
sink, 10
situation, 25

skilful, 68
 skill, 26
 slackness, 125
 slain (*slay*), 124
 slaughter, 124
 slave, 3
 slay (*poet.*), 124
 slew (*slay*), 125
 slide, 80
 smother, 37
 smuggling, 77
 snags, 130
 sniff, 135
 snore, 51
 soap, 106
 sober, 33
 solemn, 12
 sought (seek) (*poet.*),
 10
 spear, 139, II (5)
 spice, 136
 spit, 57
 split, 88
 spurs, 139, II (6)
 squire, 125
 stab, 35
 stage, 66
 stain, 126
 stake, 25
 starboard, 140
 stare, 18
 starve, 20
 statue, 27
 steady, 39
 steed (*poet.*), 125
 steer, 38
 stem, 89, 140
 stern, *n.*, 140
 stiff, 32
 sting, 88

stork, 136
 stout (bold), 123
 strain, 36
 straw, 53
 stricken, 59
 strike, 34, 59
 string, 52, 56
 strip, 88
 stroke, *v.*, 4
 strongbold, 77
 struggle, 39
 strung (string), 56
 stung (sting), 88
 style, 136
 suck, 88, 130
 sufficiently, 66
 surf, 130
 suspect, 53
 suspicion, 36
 swallow, 35
 sway, 95
 sweat, 125
 sweep, 11
 swift, 41
 swing, 31
 sword, 139, II (7)
 swung, 31
 sympathetically, 91
 sympathy, 91

T

tale, 4
 tallocc, 32
 tenderness, 4
 terrified, 42
 terror, 39
 thief, 18
 thorn, 97
 threaten, 64
 throat, 139, I (11)

throne, 136
 thrust, 126
 thumb, 139, I (12)
 tidings, 123
 tiller, 140, III (10)
 tinkle, 77
 tip, 52
 torch, 58
 tough, 96
 towel, 107
 traffic, 136
 trap, 25
 treacherous, 80
 treat (ill-), 1
 tremble, 8
 tremendous, 55
 trench, 21
 trick, 9
 trickle, 125
 trigger, 141, IV (18)
 trinket, 130
 triumph, 10
 trunk, 98
 turban, 141, IV (19)
 twang, 56
 twist, 32
 'twixt, 126

U

untidy, 78
 unnerve, 10
 uproar, 24

V

valiant, 125
 vapour(ous), 110
 vegetation, 81
 veil, 135
 vengeance, 54

venture, 52
 victim, 37
 victory, 9
 violent, 31
 virtuous, 17
 vision, 17
 vow, 17

W

wade, 33
 waist, 139, I (13)
 ware, 125
 warn, 79
 warrior (*poet.*), 1
 wax, 104
 weapon, 2
 weary, 5
 weed, 27
 whip, 141, IV (20)
 whisper, 50
 whistle, 44
 wick, 104
 widow, 126
 wield, 125
 windward, 140
 wipe, 107
 witch, 19
 witchcraft, 24
 witness, 126
 woeful (*poet.*), 123
 worthy, 4
 wound, 8
 wrath (*poet.*), 126
 wrist, 139, I (14)

Y

yield, 8
 yonder (*poet.*), 124
 youth, 1



THE JAMMU & KASHMIR UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY.

DATE LOANED

Class No 820.1 Book No. 2248 A

Vol. _____ Copy _____

Accession No. 14819

--	--	--	--



**ALLAMA
IQBAL LIBRARY**

**UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR
HELP TO KEEP THIS BOOK
FRESH AND CLEAN**